

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

THE EXPEDITION TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE unlucky compromise of the 30th of March last, by which the Plenipotentiaries of the great Powers agreed to a peace, when peace could neither be permanently nor satisfactorily made, has produced its natural results, both in Europe and in Asia. In Europe the peace was no sooner signed than it collapsed or dwindled into a truce, leaving every subject of dispute as unsettled as it was on the day when the first gun was fired against Sebastopol. So great was the precipitancy to terminate hostilities which kept the King of Prussia on a bed of thorns, which made Austria miserable in the fear of losing Italy, and which drained France of more money than she could spare, that statesmen, diplomatists, Kings, and Emperors gave no thought to Asia or to concerns so remote. They had powder-magazines in their own cellars; and, if Russia could but be induced to put out the torch which she held in her European hand, she might still brandish that which she held in her Asiatic, because it could touch nothing more valuable than the Anglo-Indian empire. They devoted their whole energy to the task of patching up the Turkish quarrel, and left all other complications and difficulties to arrange themselves as they best might, by the chapter of accidents. Some of these difficulties were obvious and palpable to many men who were neither ministers, legislators, nor diplomatists, and who had no other lights to guide them than the light of common sense; but the rulers of the world ignored them, and, like stupid ostriches, put their heads into holes, and fondly imagined that the danger would run past them, and be no more heard of. Little did Austria, Prussia, and our great ally of France heed if the stoppage of the war in Europe should cause the renewal or augmentation of Russian intrigues in Asia, and bring the ever-busy agents of the Czar into proximity and collision with the agents and chiefs of the British empire in India. Hindostan and all the countries between it and the Russian frontier were of no more interest and concern to Austria and Prussia than Timbuctoo or Kamschatka; and the prosperity of France and the stability of the Bonaparte dynasty could be but infinitesimally affected by anything that might happen in Central Asia. But if proof were wanting of the fact that British statesmen committed an error in becoming the faithful squires of France, and in making peace with the Czar, before his ambition had received a greater check than any it had received either in the Crimea or in the Baltic, it might be found in the occurrences of which Persia and Central Asia have been the



THE SHAH OF PERSIA.
FROM A PORTRAIT TAKEN BY ORDER OF SHAHI KHAN.

theatre since the year 1853. The objects of Russia were not only to be subserved by the attack on Turkey, but by intrigues with Persia. Shut out from the North Atlantic seaboard by Denmark and Sweden, and from the Mediterranean by Turkey, it was within the power of intrigue or conquest to gain possession of a slice of Asiatic Turkey, or of a corresponding slice of Persia, sufficient to extend the Russian frontier from the Caucasus and Georgia, and the shores of the Caspian—that great Russian lake—southwards towards Bussorah, at the head of the Persian Gulf. Once established in that neighbourhood, Russia might be content to forego the splendid prize of Constantinople, and might build and keep afloat such a fleet in the Persian Gulf as would make her a formidable naval as well as military Power, and enable her to dominate the world. If foiled by Allied Europe in one direction, might she not be more successful in another? If beaten at Sebastopol, might she not restore her credit by Kars; and, after Kars, by Herat? Such seem to have been the calculations of Russian statesmen; and, while all eyes and all efforts were fixed upon Sebastopol, the work of aggression was going on unheeded and unperceived in Persia.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 11th of October last we briefly recapitulated the circumstances which have given rise to the war—for war it unfortunately is—which has broken out between this country and Persia, and which has led to the British expedition against the Persian city and port of Bushire. It appears that the expedition which was reported to have sailed a the date of the last advices from India, consisted of twenty-six sailing transports, or an aggregate of 24,000 tons; of three of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ships, the *Chusan*, *Singapore*, and *Pottinger*; besides three larger vessels of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, of an aggregate burden in all of 30,000 tons, at a freightage charge of above a thousand pounds a day. The men-of-war were nine first-class steamers—the *Punjab*, *Assaye*, *Feroze*, *Ajdaha*, *Semiramis*, *Victoria*, and *Hugh Lindsay*; the steam-tender *Napier* and steam-yacht *Goolanar*; the sloops *Elphinstone* and *Clive*, and the brigs *Euphrates* and *Tigris*—or twelve vessels in all, the total fleet amounting to forty sail. A portion of these had been sent to Vingorla, to take on board her Majesty's 64th and 20th Native Infantry from Belgaum; to Porebunder, to receive the 3rd Cavalry from Rajkote; and to Kurrachee, to ship the Belooch battalion, the 2nd Europeans, and Brett's Battery. The fighting men were calculated to amount to about six thousand, with about



BUSHIRE, ON THE PERSIAN GULF.—FROM A SKETCH BY T. K. LYNCH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

double that number of camp followers. Admiral Sir Henry Leeke, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, had been authorised to take the command of the fleet; and within the last few days General Sir James Outram, better known to fame as Colonel Outram, left London to take the military leadership.

An examination of the map of Asia will show the immense value of Herat as a strategical position; and the importance to the tranquillity of our Indian empire of maintaining its independence. The Shah of Persia, whose moribund empire is at the mercy of the Czar, whenever it shall please or suit him to attack or purchase it, has been instigated by Russia to besiege Herat, the key of India. The motive is obvious. Herat in the possession of Persia is Herat in the possession of Russia. The business is a partnership. It is as much one concern as the gold dust that was so ingeniously stolen by the clever Mr. Burgess, the clever Mr. Agar, and their two clever accomplices. If there be a difference it is that Russia is the only agent, and that Persia is the mere tool, who is actually to receive none of the plunder. The Russians, once at Herat, would be within the dominions of Cabool; and Cabool, as every one knows, or ought to know, is the next land to the Punjab, and the Punjab is an integral portion of the British empire in India. He who holds Herat commands Cabool; and, although Cabool under the rule of Dost Mohamed, its actual Sovereign, is the friend and ally of the British Government in India, there is no saying how long that Sovereign may be true to us, how long he may hold his place, and what sort of a chief may succeed him on our frontier. We shall not again go over the incidents of the too suggestive history of the rise and progress of this Persian war, but refer our readers to the summary we have already given, that they may clearly understand that the British Government has had no alternative but to coerce Persia into the relinquishment of its designs against Herat. It may be inconvenient and deplorable to make war for such a purpose; but it must be done, if we are to escape greater and more serious difficulties, and more sanguinary and desperate warfare at a future time. As an overland expedition to the relief of Herat would be too hazardous and difficult, if not impossible, the Anglo-Indian Government seems to us to have wisely undertaken the expedition to Bushire as a means of bringing the Shah to reason, and of impressing him with a salutary notion of the might of Great Britain. At Bushire he is vulnerable. If he cannot be reached at Teheran or Ispahan, the coast line of the Gulf is at our mercy; and, if we cannot strike a blow at the heart of the offender, he may be attacked in the limbs or the heel. The war against Russia grew into giant proportions because our statesmen were not sufficiently prompt and energetic at the outset. In 1853 a little wholesome vigour and the appearance of the British fleet in the Black Sea would, in all human probability, have prevented the war. We are glad, therefore, to see that the Anglo-Indian Government has had its eyes open and its hand ready; and are fain to hope that the Bushire expedition, wisely planned and boldly executed, will stifle the war which it seems to aggravate, and teach the corrupt, nefarious, and cowardly Government of the Shah that Great Britain is more than a match for Persia, even although Russia is behind to back and to support her.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA—VIEW OF BUSHIRE

WE have engraved upon the preceding page a view of Bushire, recently taken by one of the engineers attached to the survey for the Euphrates Valley Railway. It shows the harbour, town, and fort. Bushire, or Abousshehr, lies on the east side of the Persian Gulf, and is now the principal seaport in those waters. It stands on the northern extremity of a sandy peninsula, which is washed by the sea on the west side, and on the north and north-east bounded by an indentation of the sea, forming a deep bay. Though the town looks well from the sea, like most Persian towns, the interior disappoints expectation. Since the decline of Bunder Abbas, or Gombroon, Bushire has become the great Persian emporium for the Indian trade, and its commerce is now considerable. Its distance from Shiraz is about one hundred miles.

Of Nasr-ood-deen, the Shah of Persia, we gain some interesting traits in "Glimpses of Life and Manners in Persia," lately published by Lady Sheil, who describes his Majesty as of a very affable and amiable disposition. During his hunting excursions near Teheran he often sends a few partridges or hares to the foreign representatives, as a mark of his favour; and it is little exaggeration to say that each head of game costs its weight in silver, since the bearer of the present receives a very liberal donation. Elsewhere Lady Sheil thus describes the Shah on a journey to Ispahan:—

The courtiers are expected to accompany his Majesty without receiving any compensation for the heavy expense they must inevitably undergo. The camp of a King of Persia on a journey resembles that of a large army. There are cavalry, infantry, artillery, bazaars, and camp-followers innumerable. Each of the courtiers has a large retinue of servants, mules, led horses, tents, &c.; and he lays in a store of tea, sugar, tobacco, spices, and other edibles, as if he were undertaking a voyage of discovery in some unknown region. This arises from the nomadic habits so prevalent throughout the nation. A tent feels to them like a house and a home; and in a sauntering journey, like that of the Shah of Persia, they love to travel luxuriously.

In a "Note on the Persian Revenue" Lady Sheil observed:—

The news of war are on an exceedingly low scale in Persia. Extensive as are the Shah's dominions, equal to nearly twice the size of France, his income is less than that of the smallest kingdom in Europe. At the first view of its amount one is surprised at the success of that Government in maintaining a regal state, not only in the capital, but also its semblance in the chief provinces. An army of 150,000 men would seem to be far beyond its powers, exclusive of demands in the shape of pensions, the clerical establishment, the overwhelming offspring of the Shah's great-grandfather, and a variety of other heavy items of expenditure. The scarcity of money, and consequent cheapness of labour, food, and of all native productions, afford the only explanation of this problem. The expenditure of the late Shah far exceeded his income.

When the late King died all the outstanding bills were declared null and void—a step which greatly relieved the Persian exchequer. His present Majesty has made a fresh start on the road of probity. Economy is cultivated, the soldiers and servants are paid, and efforts are made to restrain the expenditure within the limits of the income of the state.

PERSIA AND FRANCE.—A letter from Constantinople in the *Gazette du Midi* says:—"The Persian Ambassador, Ferroukh-Khan, brings to the Emperor of the French the decoration of the Order of the Sun of the Lion, worth 100,000*fr.*; to the Empress Eugénie pearls and precious stones, worth 80,000*fr.*; and to Prince Napoleon a sabre richly set with precious stones, of the value of 60,000*fr.* He also is the bearer of five decorations, one of which is intended for Count Walewski.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ANNE OF SAXONY.—The marriage of the Hereditary Archduke of Tuscany with Princess Anne of Saxony was celebrated on the 27th ult. with great pomp, at the Catholic Cathedral of Dresden. The Court fêtes lasted the usual four days. Although the reigning Duke of Altenburg assisted at the ceremonies, the Grand Duchess Constantine, his sister, did not accompany him, but went to pass two or three days at Weimar. This arose from difficulties of etiquette as to precedence.

THE CLERGY RESERVES IN TORONTO.—The Toronto City Council have determined to apply the sum of 14,000*l.* which has been received from the Government on account of the Clergy Reserves Fund, to the building of a gaol and a house of industry in connection with an industrial farm; and have also agreed that all funds from the same source are to be devoted to the same object.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE recent return of the Court to the Tuileries is, we are told, to be the signal for the commencement of the gaieties of the winter, which the Emperor intends to spare no means to render as brilliant as possible. The arrival of the Prince of Prussia will be followed by a series of fêtes, and the report continues to be extended that these will acquire new éclat from the visit of the Grand Duke and Duchess Constantine of Russia. On Saturday the Prince Napoleon gave his first dinner at the Palais Royal, composed, as is generally the case at the Prince's réceptions, of men of various parties and various specialties in politics, art, literature, &c.

In order to calm the grief and disappointment of the inhabitants of Fontainebleau for the non-arrival of the Imperial party, it is reported (we only say reported—mind) that their forest is promised a river, a cascade—*quo sais-je?*—as in the Bois de Boulogne. A splendid charity ball is to be given on Saturday, the 6th, at the Opera, for the benefit of the poor of the sixth arrondissement. It appears that, in consequence of the dulness of trade, several houses of commerce having been compelled to discharge some of their hands, the Government has given orders that such measures shall not be pursued; that in cases of enforced suspension of their trade they shall draw up an account of their losses by this circumstance, to be submitted to the supervision of the authorities; but that they shall neither discharge nor diminish the salaries of their workmen.

The Emperor lately passing through the Place du Carrousel at night was so struck by the imperfect way in which it was lighted, that he gave immediate orders for measures to be adopted to render it as brilliant as the Rue de Rivoli, with which at present it makes a dismal contrast.

There has been much talk of the portrait of the Prince Imperial now being executed by Winterhalter; the background is formed by her Majesty, it being mentioned as an afterthought that the youthful heir is represented sitting on the knees of the Empress.

Last week took place a magnificent fête at the Opera for the poor of the twelfth arrondissement, at which the Emperor and Empress presided in state.

The subject of the sale of the *Presse*, so far from being exhausted, continues as much as ever the ground of innumerable commentaries, conjectures, and anecdotes. The admission of M. Milaud was not obtained without a certain amount of difficulty. It is said he purposes to purchase successively all the shares of the property of the paper, but intends to make no change in the positions of the persons now employed in the *redaction*. But three days, we believe, were employed in the negotiation, and the papers were signed without any one of the persons connected with the journal, or any of M. de Girardin's private friends, being made aware of even the possibility of such an arrangement. Meanwhile Madame de Girardin II. opens her salons to the *beau monde*. Six journals have obtained the privilege of selling in the streets—the *Presse*, the *Pays*, the *Patrie*, the *Estafette*, the *Verité*, and the *Gazette de France*.

The sale of the hotel of Mademoiselle Rachel—being found in the offers made by no means to realise the expectations formed of it—has been put off indefinitely. The fact is that the general impression of the visitors admitted before the sale has been one of marked disappointment. The smallness and inconvenience of the house, and the want of taste and completeness in its organisation and arrangements, destroy the effect of much that was good in detail.

The "Mémoires du Duc de Raguse" excite an immense sensation in various quarters, and in various families, by the boldness of the revelations and commentaries they contain. The MS. of this work was laid before the Emperor during his sojourn at Biarritz; but, notwithstanding the sharpness of certain criticisms on Napoleon I., and the attacks on many of his Marshals, the Emperor made no erasures. The vivacity and severity of the appreciations on the greater number of those who surrounded the throne of Charles X. have peculiarly wounded the susceptibilities of the chief Legitimist families, who find themselves for the most part sorely maltreated in the persons of their immediate ancestors.

M. Fould has made the acquisition of a number of antique marbles and bronzes of singular beauty. Among them are a young faun reclining, in Parian marble; the Flute-player, in bronze; and a variety of busts and bas-reliefs of remarkable merit.

The authorship of the pamphlet "L'Univers jugé par lui-même" being acknowledged by the Abbé Cogniat, a protégé of the Archbishop of Paris, it is said that M. Veuillot has some intention of giving up the judicial pursuit on the subject, being, as he alleges, unwilling to adopt such proceedings against one wearing the ecclesiastical costume.

The English papers having taken upon themselves to keep us *au courant* of the weather here, we are informed that we have had several heavy falls of snow; such is, therefore, no doubt the case; but until yesterday, when a certain quantity came down in the morning, we have seen none worth mentioning.

M. Alexandre Dumas, some months since, commenced law proceedings against the *Sidèle*, and from the report of the proceedings we learn that during the space of five years this paper and the publishers, MM. Michel Levy and Co., have brought out 265 volumes, written (*plus ou moins*) by M. Alexander Dumas.

A word of rectification, accompanied with apologies. We last week expressed approval of a set of maxims, aphorisms, and reflections published under the title of "Esquisses Morales," by Madame d'Agout. We had then barely time to glance over the book. A further perusal has led to the conclusion that our praise needs qualification; and that, although the book contains passages of remarkable truth, beauty, and elevation, it also contains others so opposed to every principle of virtue and religion, that we would imagine them to have emanated from the pen of a disciple of the *Déesse Raison*: "Esquisses Immorales" would be an infinitely more appropriate title.

A book that was expected to have an immense *succès de scandale*, the "Mémoires of M. Charles Maurice," formerly editor of the *Courrier des Théâtres*, has recently appeared. It contains a number of sufficiently curious and amusing anecdotes and correspondence; but the gossip-loving public find it by no means so highly seasoned as they had hoped; therefore the success is but relative.

The "Comédiennes" of Arsène Houssaye is anxiously expected at the Vaudeville, being given to that theatre instead of to the Français, as was expected. It appears that the author of the "Pauvres d'Esprit" and M^{me}. Plessy have had some warm discussions on the subject of the costumes adopted by the latter in the piece. The lady, however, seems to have had the best of the argument, nothing having been changed in this respect since the first representations.

Letters from Rhodes state that ever since the 12th of October slight shocks of earthquake have been constantly experienced at that island, causing great fear among the inhabitants.

THE WAR WITH PERSIA.

Our latest accounts from Bombay relative to the expedition against Persia come no later down than the 3rd ult. The preparations were then nearly complete, and it was thought that the expedition would most probably set sail in the course of another week. Orders had been received from the home authorities by the last Overland Mail for the immediate embarkation of the expeditionary force; but the arrangements of the various military departments, especially the commissariat, not being quite completed, the expedition had been delayed on that account. The troops were, however, gradually advancing towards the several ports of embarkation. The 20th Regt. N.I., under the command of Col. Sheppard, arrived at Vingorla on 15th Oct., and remained there awaiting the arrival of the transports to convey them to the Persian Gulf. The right wing and head-quarters of her Majesty's 61th Regiment, under the command of Colonel Draper, marched from Belgium on the 25th October, en route for Vingorla, and were followed, two days afterwards, by the left wing, under the command of Major Western. The 2nd European Regiment, L. I., which is also to form a part of the Persian field force, left Hyderabad for Kurrachee on the 14th October, and arrived at the latter port on the 20th, much enfeebled by sickness, there being about 300 men in hospital. In consequence of this state of things four companies of the 1st Fusiliers were to be transferred to the 2nd Europeans, in order to complete its effective strength.

The troops from the Deccan had also marched towards Bombay, and were encamped at short distances, so as to be ready for embarkation at a moment's notice. The Poona Irregular Horse and Captain Hatch's battery of Foot Artillery were at Oolwa, on the opposite side of the harbour; and the 3rd troop of Horse Artillery (Captain Blake's) were encamped at Khandalla, close to the railway terminus. The light company of H.M.'s 86th Regiment, consisting of about 127 men, under the command of Captain Creagh, had also been warned for service in Persia. They are armed with the Enfield rifle, and will be employed as sharpshooters in the trenches before Bushire, if that place would stand a siege. The field force, it was generally believed, would leave Bombay about the 10th or 11th November; but in the mean time the transports engaged by Government had left for Vingorla, Kurrachee, and Portbunder; at which latter place the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry were to be shipped.

In addition to these troops, the *Bombay Telegraph* states that troops are to march from Bengal on Herat, through Candahar. "The number that are to be sent is not known; but the force will, no doubt, be in proportion to the magnitude of the work required at their hands. Orders have already been issued for the formation of a Light Brigade to be dispatched at once into Beloochistan; and the troop of Horse Artillery at Kurrachee, some squadrons of Jacob's Horse, the 1st Belooch Battalion, and one of the Native Infantry Corps now in Scinde, will, it is stated, compose this force, which is to be placed under the command of Colonel John Jacob, C.B. Captain W. H. R. Green, of the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry, has been appointed, as a temporary measure, Assistant to the Political Superintendent on the frontier of Upper Scinde. It is stated that he is to proceed to Kelat as political agent, and to raise a contingent at that place to assist Dost Mahomed in repelling the Persians should they make a descent on Afghanistan. Captain Battye, late Assistant Resident at Baroda, who is shortly expected from England, is also nominated for the command of a portion of the contingent."

Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Leeke is to command the naval armament which is to be employed in the Persian Gulf, and the following officers of the Indian Navy have also been warned for service in those waters:—Captain Daniell, Superintendent of the Indus Flotilla; Captain Hamilton, Forest Ranger in Scinde; and Lieut. Twynnam, Port Officer at Kurrachee.

The first point for which the fleet will make is Bassadore, the station of the Indian navy in the Persian Gulf. Thence they will probably move up to the Gulf, and occupy the Island of Karrack or Khareg, a dreary and desolate spot, but important and convenient for operations against the ports of the mainland in general, and Bushire in particular. Accordingly, it is probable that, with all practicable dispatch, Bushire will be summoned to surrender; and, in the event of a refusal, will have its defences shattered by the gun-boats of the fleet, and be taken forcible possession of. Earthworks, or other fortifications of a more scientific character than those they replace, will then be thrown up, and the place will be occupied by the troops, pending the submission or defiance of the Shah.

The *Constitutionnel* of Wednesday last quotes a statement from the *Chas* of Cracow to the effect that Russia is preparing to come "to the assistance of Persia." The *corps d'armée* of Orembourg is being considerably reinforced; it is commanded by General Perowski. The advanced post of this corps extends to the Turan line of country, on the rivers Oxus and Jaxartes, and the war flotilla of the lake of Aral advances by the same rivers to the frontiers of India. There is also a great stir of preparation in the Caspian Sea, and amongst the army of the Caucasus.

Letters from Constantinople to the 24th ult. were received in Paris on Thursday which announce as positive the fall of Herat without a struggle. The intelligence, however, is from a Persian source, and is not generally believed.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY

Contradictory rumours relating to an insurrection in Sicily have been current during the last few days, but no authentic intelligence has been received. It was affirmed in Paris on Tuesday that the outbreak had been suppressed; but a later telegraphic despatch from Turin states that the Government functionaries had been driven away from the revolted towns, that the chief of the movement is an ex-Deputy of 1848, that arrests had taken place at Palermo, and that nothing was known of the importance of the insurrection. It says nothing about the repression of the movement, which is generally believed to be the work of the Separatist party—of those who are for the absolute independence of Sicily. At Turin the Muratist propaganda has acquired new vigour, and the party seems to be full of hope as to the result of their plans.

The following address to the soldiers, which is now in course of circulation in Naples, sufficiently indicates where the hopes of the people lie in the event of any movement:—

Valiant military fellow-citizens.—You declare that you desire not anarchy or revolution, neither do we desire them. But neither you nor we can or ought to suffer such a state of things as the present, which has called down upon it the reproof of even the Conservative Governments of Europe. Men without faith or heart, under the semblance of the conservation of order, rule over us, contrary to public opinion, contrary to morality, contrary to the wishes of all. Dotards and cowards, they oppress the country because they depend on your valour, on your honour, on your loyalty. But, in God's name, soldiers, are you the men to permit that the blood shed by you, and those sentiments which so much honour you, should serve to satisfy the insatiable thirst of those reptiles who call themselves directors of police? Will you, Italians, endure that Italian fellow-citizens be insulted, that your country be oppressed? Will you let them liken you to the Swiss; you, who have not sold your arms to any one? but who, Heaven be praised, have sworn to use them for the maintenance of the law? And what law is there more sacred than that to which you have already sworn in the sight of God—One and Three—before Italy, before all Europe, before severe History, which then was present to register your oath? Consider, then, that silence would give you the appearance of accomplices or timid persons. Show that you are neither the one nor the other; that you are not the blind instruments of those who feed on the blood and tears of 8,000,000 of men. O, break in two that bread which you receive, and you will find it formed of that blood and of those tears. Should, then, O, soldiers! the country declare its legitimate and legal wishes, show it your sympathy, do not oppose it, second it in whatever way you will. Save the country from misfortune, while you will acquire the reputation of the liberators of your country.

THE PARIS CONFERENCES.

The consent of the British Government to resume diplomatic conferences at Paris, on the condition of its views of the existing difficulties being adopted, is said to have caused great surprise at Paris and Berlin. Nothing is known as to when the Conferences are to commence.

A letter from Vienna of the 29th ult., in the *German Journal* of Frankfurt, says:—"A circular has, it is said, been addressed by Count Cavour to the Sardinian diplomatic agents, in which he declares for the convocation of the Conferences of Paris. Count Cavour also demands that the affairs of Italy shall be taken into consideration at the second Congress."

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA IN ITALY.

Private letters from Venice speak of the coldness with which the Emperor of Austria was received in that city. There were crowds of people in the streets through which the cortège passed. It was expected that the Emperor would have been called by the people to present himself at the balcony of the Palace, and rich velvet cushions were placed

there for that purpose. The people did not call for the Emperor, and the cushions remained useless. At Milan the police went about to the tailors and dressmakers, to ascertain if uniforms or Court dresses had been ordered for the reception which the Emperor was expected to hold on his arrival. They were informed that none had been ordered.

The following telegraphic despatch has been received via Vienna, dated—

Venice, Dec. 2.

The Emperor has issued an amnesty. Seventy political offenders have received a free pardon. The sequestration on the property of political fugitives is entirely removed.

PRUSSIA AND SWITZERLAND.

According to the Berlin correspondent of *Le Nord*, Baron Sydow has received orders to break off all relations with the Swiss Government, and to leave Berne.

According to the *Bund*, MM. Pinget and Humbert, members of the Council of State of Neuchâtel, have visited Berne, not only for the purpose of conferring with the federal authorities on the political organisation of the canton which they represent, but also of coming to an understanding on the subject of the military occupation, and the means of putting an end to the proceedings of agents who appear to have for mission to keep up agitation in the country. It will be consequently necessary to revoke the order given for the reduction of the troops composing the corps of occupation.

A letter from Berlin, in the *Presse* of Brussels, says:—"It is stated that Count de Hatzfeld has brought from Paris the definitive intelligence that the Emperor Napoleon, though favouring the claims of Prussia, does not approve of an armed intervention on the part of that Power in the Swiss confederation. On the other hand, the Emperor is ready to undertake to arrange this question to the satisfaction of all parties. Prussia, who has never seriously thought of an invasion, is disposed to accept this proposal. It is added that Count de Hatzfeld will carry back to Paris instructions to that effect."

A letter from Frankfort-on-the-Maine, dated the 27th ult., denies "on the best authority," the assertion of a Frankfort journal, repeated by the *Journal des Débats*, that the 7th and 8th Prussian corps d'armée were kept in readiness to march against Switzerland, in the event of the Neuchâtel prisoners not being released.

ABOLITION OF THE CONSTITUTION IN LUXEMBURG.

By a Royal ordinance, dated November the 27th, a "modified constitution," the same as that presented to and rejected by the Chamber of Deputies, who refused to discuss its provisions, is declared in force throughout the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The Chamber is dissolved. The country is quiet.

AMERICA.

The Royal mail steam-ship *Canada*, which left Boston on the 19th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Monday last. The newspapers are filled with reports of disasters at sea and on the lakes, during the stormy weather in the early part of last month. We have elsewhere given an account of the loss of the *Lyonnais*, with nearly all on board. Another calamity of a similar description was the loss of the steamer *Superior* on Lake Superior, in a gale of wind, by which thirty-five lives were lost, as it would seem, from the most culpable carelessness. The boat was one of those light pasteboard houses, admirably suited for the Hudson and Mississippi, but totally unfitted to contend with the tempestuous seas of Lake Superior. They were rolled in upon her by a stiff breeze, she parted with her rudder, fell into the trough of the sea, and was lost.

The political intelligence by last mail consists mainly of speculations relative to the probable course which the Slave power will take. President Pierce is said to be preparing his closing annual message to Congress, and it is anticipated that he will therein endorse the Border-Ruffian policy for making Kansas a Slave State. The *Washington Union*, the official organ, gives the following explanation of the plans of the Democratic party:—

The Government of the United States has never interfered, and we feel assured will never interfere, with the internal affairs of Mexico or Central America, for any other purpose than that of counteracting the intrigues and encroachments of foreign Powers, and fostering their new-born freedom. With respect to Cuba the case is quite different; nor do we think it will injure the reputation of Mr. Buchanan or any other American statesman to be suspected of a desire to emancipate that fine island from colonial vassalage, and (if such is the wish of the inhabitants) to admit it as a member of this confederation. It is not fit that the key to the Gulf of Mexico should be in the hands of an enemy, or one who is the mere tool of our enemies. The North and West, equally with the South, are deeply interested in this question, which seems to be sleeping now, but which, we opine, will never die.

A despatch from Montreal, of the 15th November, states that a terrific fire was raging in the Three Rivers, and that half the town had been already consumed. No further particulars had reached New York. Three Rivers is situated at the confluence of the rivers St. Maurice and St. Lawrence, ninety miles from Quebec. It is one of the oldest towns in Canada, and was long stationary as regarded enterprise or improvement; but recently it has become one of the most prosperous places in the province.

SHIPWRECK OF THE "LYONNAIS" STEAMER.—LOSS OF 130 LIVES.

On the 1st of November the iron screw steam-ship *Lyonnais*, built at Liverpool, this year, and belonging to the Franco-American Company, sailed from New York for Havre with 150 persons on board, including thirty-nine cabin passengers. On the night of Sunday, the 2nd November, Nantucket lightship bearing N.N.W. and distant fifty miles, the *Lyonnais* was run into by the barque *Adriatic*, from Belfast, Maine, for Savannah. The steamer's lights were seen by the *Adriatic* twenty minutes before they came in contact, and the captain of the barque, who was on deck at the time of the collision, fancied that the steamer had stood on her course as he did, his vessel having sustained very little damage. The night is said to have been exceedingly dark, but, in spite of that, it is difficult to understand how the crew of the *Adriatic* could be ignorant of the destruction they had caused.

It was about eleven a.m. when the shock took place. The ship was running eleven knots, under sail and steam, and displaying lights according to regulation, when the man on the lookout called "A ship to starboard bearing down on us under full sail!" The whistle, which had been put on board at New York, and which can be heard ten miles off, was immediately sounded. The helm was put hard a-port on the instant; but, notwithstanding, the *Adriatic* struck the *Lyonnais* across the companion-way amidships. The bowsprit of the ship broke with the concussion, and stove in the side of the steamer from the companion-way, as far as the shrouds, seriously damaging the two starboard boats, one of them an English life-boat. The collision broke away the iron plates of the coal-bunkers, letting in the water. The *Lyonnais* continued on her course during about ten minutes, but the water almost immediately extinguished the fires. At the moment of collision Captain de Vaix rushed to the wheel; the first lieutenant, M. Gustave Matthieu, was on his watch, and the second lieutenant was at his post on deck. As soon as the engines stopped M. Gignoux, the chief engineer, came up from below, and declared that the water was pouring in at the coal-bunkers, and the ship was sinking. The pumps were immediately set going, but floating cinders choked up the valves, and they became useless. The crew then had recourse to buckets and formed a chain, while some of the passengers went below to shift the cargo from starboard to port; but, as the water continued to rise, the captain ordered the cargo to be thrown overboard. During this time some of the passengers—among them two old sea captains—a few of the officers, and a number of sailors were busy covering the side of the ship with a large studding-sail, while the carpenters from the inside were endeavouring to stop the leak with mattresses, quilts, &c. The opening in the side of the ship was at the water-line, and appeared to be two feet square. Their exertions were all of no avail, as the sea was growing rough and they were unable to catch the steamer. Although more than a dozen mattresses and similar articles were propped against the hole, it became impossible to withstand the pressure of water. During all this the bailing never ceased; but, as it was found that the water increased rapidly, the conviction was forced upon the crew that a second hole existed beneath the water-line. Notwithstanding throwing overboard the cargo, and the continued bailing out, the ship was rapidly sinking by the stern. Two large casks were then used to bale the water, the captain and officers lending a helping hand with the tackle. For a moment they thought the water was decreasing, but it soon overpowered them. The bailing had lasted from eight a.m. to three p.m., and the men were exhausted with fatigue.

On the morning of Monday it was resolved to abandon the wreck. A raft was constructed, and about forty persons (including passengers, probably the steerage passengers) took refuge upon it. It is the opinion of the second officer that this raft could not have lived through the rough weather of the following day—that it must have been broken to pieces, and that all the persons on board were lost. There is room for hope that some friendly sail might have rescued them. In another boat was the commander, with some of the passengers. This boat was well provided with provisions, compasses, &c. It was the intention of the captain to pull for Montauk Point. This boat has not yet been heard from. Another

boat contained the second mate, Laguiere; the second engineer, Desfour; several of the crew and passengers. This is the only boat heard from so far. The list, then, is—saved, 16; missing and probably lost, 130. There is no account of the other five boats and the raft save that which is given above. The following details in relation to the saved are gathered from the second mate:—The boat left the ship on the morning of Monday, the 3rd. There was a heavy gale blowing, and the captain resolved to abandon the ship. She was then, and when M. Laguiere last saw her, with her stern sunk below water's edge, and her bow high out of water. On Tuesday he lost sight of the other boats. The second mate's boat contained eighteen persons. The weather was very rough, and the hapless voyagers suffered terribly. They encountered several severe snowstorms, and were short of water. They had claret, bread, and preserved meats. They were beaten about six days, until the afternoon of the 9th (Sunday), and two of their number (passengers) died during this terrible interval. On Sunday their eyes were gladdened by the sight of a friendly sail, which proved to be the Bremen barque *Elise*, Captain Nordenbolott, on board of which vessel they were immediately taken, and made as comfortable as possible.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ENTHRONEMENT OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON.—The last official act in connection with the appointment of Dr. Archibald Campbell Tait to the Bishopric of London was observed on Thursday morning with marked solemnity in St. Paul's Cathedral. The clergy were invited to be present at the ceremony, and they responded to the call in a manner which proves that the appointment to the metropolitan See is satisfactory to those over whom the right rev. Prelate is called to exercise his episcopal supervision. As soon as the preliminary proceedings had been gone through, a procession was formed which passed through the great western door of the cathedral into the choir. As the procession entered the choir an anthem was sung. The appointed service having been finished, the procession was re-formed, and the Dean and Chapter, the Canons, Prebendaries, and others returned to the Chapter-house, where (the Dean having placed the Bishop on the uttermost chair) all present made the following declaration:—"Right Rev. Father in God, I acknowledge all canonical obedience due to you as Bishop of London." The Bishop thanked the clergy for their attendance, and expressed a hope that they would long have mutual intercourse for the benefit of the Church. The proceedings then terminated.

REOPENING OF ST. JAMES'S, PICCADILLY.—This beautiful building was reopened on Sunday last, after various alterations undertaken by the Rector (Mr. Kempe), with a view to the better accommodation of the poor. The new sittings amount to 180, of which number 150 are free, the lobbies leading from the interior of the church to the gallery having been removed, and their places filled by seats, while staircases have been erected in what may be called the ante-chapel. The pulpit has been lowered nearly a foot, and the handsome old canopy over it, coeval with the church, removed on acoustic principles. The entrance from Jermyn-street has been stopped up, and its room in the interior of the church occupied by more free sittings. The sum of 59*l.* was collected at the doors on Sunday, after a sermon by Mr. Kempe, and in the afternoon 42*l.*, when the church was crowded full twenty minutes before the service began, on the occasion of the Bishop of London's first sermon.

THE INCOME-TAX.—On Wednesday night a meeting of inhabitants of the united parishes of St. Andrew, Holborn, and St. George-the-Martyr, was held at the Workhouse, Little Gray's-inn-lane, to consider the steps to be taken "to obtain a remission of the oppressive burden of the Income-tax as it at present exists." Mr. John S. S. Hopwood was in the chair; and the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Lindner, Elliott, Bable, Lloyd, W. Elliott, Hobson, and Jones. A resolution was passed unanimously—"That the Income-tax of 1*s.* 4*d.* in the pound operates oppressively on tradesmen, professional men, and persons of limited income, being a charge of the same amount upon those classes (many of whom are struggling to support themselves and families) as upon those who have acquired real and permanent property; besides which, the mode of assessment is unjust and inequitable, and not unfrequently leads to compelling those assessed to pay more for the tax than a fair estimate upon their income." The second resolution was also unanimously adopted:—"That the pledge of the Government to reduce the Property and Income tax after the close of the war should be carried out in the full integrity of the promise, and that such reduction should take place from and after the 5th of April next." A committee was then appointed to arrange for a public meeting on the subject.

LOVE AND SUICIDE.—The body of a gentleman was found on Monday evening in Highgate Cemetery with the right side of the head and face completely blown away. In his right hand the deceased grasped the stock of a pistol, and the barrel, which had been blown off by the force of the explosion, lay at some distance from the body. Mr. Broadbent immediately sent off to inform the police, who found that he was dressed in dark clothing, and appeared to be a gentleman: he had a gold ring with a white stone in it on his finger, a serpent ring through which his neckerchief was passed, and a gold pin in his shirt. His linen was marked "Henri Feuhonlet," while under the lining of his hat were also found the initials "H. F." in ink. Two sealed letters were likewise found in his pocket, the one addressed to a "Miss Partridge," while the other, on being opened, began, "My dear father and mother;" they were both signed "Henry Feuhonlet," but they bore no address or date. The letters were written in a good plain legible hand; and in the one addressed "My dear father and mother," the writer spoke of great mental afflictions on account of some love affair, and ended by saying, "I can write no more." The deceased, who seemed to be about twenty-five years, and had something the appearance of a foreigner, has not yet been identified.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—At the Court of Bankruptcy, on Friday week, the assignee stated that an arrangement had been proposed, and he hoped would be carried into effect, that the bankruptcy should be proceeded with in order to obtain a fair and speedy settlement. Unfortunately for the parties concerned, the lawyers have not been able to come to an agreement. The case made its appearance once more, on Wednesday last, in Court of Appeal. Sir F. Kelly appeared in support of the appeal by the official manager against the order of Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, made last week, whereby he directed that all papers, books, moneys, and effects of the Royal British Bank should be handed over to the official assignee of the Court of Bankruptcy, and also in support of a motion praying an extension of the injunction granted by his Honour against any interference with the official manager in the property and effects of the bank. A short discussion arose with respect to the petition which is now pending to annul the adjudication, and it was arranged that an order of course should be obtained from the Commissioner, and that the petition of appeal therefrom should be heard on Thursday concurrently with the present appeals. Sir F. Kelly referred at great length to the various sections of the Winding-up Acts, and concluded by calling upon their Lordships to vary the order of the Vice-Chancellor. Lord Justice Knight Bruce said that all parties interested—shareholders, creditors, and contributors—were alike worthy of consideration. He could not conceive who amongst them could derive any benefit from this mass of litigation. Mr. Kolt said that neither the directors nor the great body of the shareholders disputed the bankruptcy. Mr. Glasse was then heard on the same side as Sir F. Kelly, but had not concluded his arguments when the Court rose.

THE GREAT GOLD ROBBERY.—Pierce and Burgess, the two men who are under remand charged with the gold robbery at the South-Eastern Railway, were again placed at the bar on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, before the Lord Mayor. Tester, who was formerly a clerk in the office of the superintendent of the South-Eastern Railway, and who is supposed to be implicated in the robbery, is not yet in the custody of the police. He left the South-Eastern service some months ago, and is at present engaged in one of the Swedish railways. Sergeant Thornton, who has charge of the case, has proceeded, with another detective officer, to Sweden, for the purpose, if possible, of effecting his capture. Mr. Bodkin said he hoped Tester would be present at the next examination. Up to the present time saward, "the barrister," also supposed to be an accomplice, has eluded the vigilance of the police; but it is said that an important clue has been obtained, which will probably soon lead to his capture. Some further witnesses for the prosecution were then examined, the principal of whom was Mr. John Charles Rees, the solicitor for the prosecution, who gave the details of his examination of the house No. 3, Cambridge-villas, on the 22nd September. Witness described the number of rooms and general appearance of the house, particularly the washhouse in the garden, and his description accorded generally with statements made by former witnesses. He found three firebricks. The flooring boards and part of the fireplace were examined and found to be burnt in different places. There were such marks as metal in a fluid state would be likely to produce. On the next day the boards were taken up, and beneath them he discovered a quantity of small particles of gold. (The particles were produced.) He had a very long conference with Burgess, extending over three or four hours; but he did not think he mentioned the name of the Secretary of State. The general effect of Burgess's answers to him was that he knew nothing of the matter, and had nothing to disclose. Witness did not tell Burgess that if he would disclose all he would interfere on his behalf with the Secretary of State, or anything to that effect. He had Burgess under examination only once; but he had spoken a few words to him occasionally. The case was adjourned till Wednesday next.

LIABILITY OF HOTEL-KEEPERS.—In the Court of Exchequer, last Monday, an action was brought by Captain Harrison to recover the sum of 27*l.* from the proprietor of the Tavistock Hotel, Covent-garden, under the following circumstances:—The plaintiff had, some time since, gone to reside at the Tavistock, and while there he lodged in the hands of the clerk or manager of the hotel the money in question. The clerk absconded, taking the money with him. The jury, under the direction of the learned Judge, who held that the defendant was liable, returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

THE ACTION FOR LIBEL AGAINST THE "DAILY NEWS."—In the Court of Exchequer, on Wednesday last, the action brought by the Earl of Lucan against the proprietors of the *Daily News* for an alleged libel on that nobleman came on for trial. The counsel were—for the plaintiff, Sir F. Thesiger and Mr. Lush; for the defendants, Mr. E. James, Mr. H. Hill, and Mr. Field. Although the trial did not commence until about half-past eleven o'clock—the early part of the day being occupied with an adjourned patent case—the court was densely crowded during the entire sitting, and great anxiety was evinced to hear the speeches of counsel and the evidence. Sir F. Thesiger addressed the jury on behalf of the prosecution, and then called the Earl of Lucan as witness on one or two points. Mr. James, in addressing the jury for the defendant, spoke in strong terms of the squabbles to which the alleged libel referred, and said—"The unseemly differences between Lord Cardigan and Lord Lucan were known in the army, and when the fate of Europe rested on an action about to be fought these two officers were writing on the bivouac on the night before the Battle of the Alma—Lord Cardigan that he could not act under Lord Lucan, and Lord Lucan that Lord Cardigan was in subordinate—to the utter destruction of the whole army. At the time when everything might be said to have been trembling in the balance, these two Generals, like two great spoiled schoolgirls, were quarrelling as to which should send his Adjutant here or there. It was a disgrace to the fair fame of England that their unseemly differences should have existed at such a time and hour." The Judge having summed up the jury retired. After an absence of twenty minutes they returned, and gave their verdict for the defendants. The result was hailed by some expressions of congratulation from several persons in the body of the court.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZE CATTLE-SHOW and Exhibition of Implements will take place at the Bazaar, Baker-street, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of December. The private view, which has hitherto been restricted to exhibitors, will this year be open to members of the club, and will take place on Monday evening, at eight o'clock, after the awards of the judges.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—On Friday Mr. Streetfield was elected Assistant Surgeon of this hospital. The candidates were numerous, and more than four-fifths of the entire number of governors voted. There was also an election for a physician, when Dr. Robert Martin, the only candidate, was appointed.

THE WEATHER AND THE PARKS.—During Monday night the thermometer at the Royal Humane Society's Receiving-house fell as low as nineteen, being thirteen degrees below freezing-point. At nine o'clock on Tuesday morning the mercury rose only to twenty-three, and even at noon, in the sun, the glass rose no higher than freezing-point. The wind was chiefly from the north-west. The barometer indexed, during the principal part of Tuesday and the previous night, thirty deg. twelve min. The Serpentine River, in Hyde-park, was completely frozen over on Tuesday, but was in such a dangerous state that Mr. Superintendent Williams issued orders that no one was to be allowed to go upon the ice. At the long water in Kensington Gardens, the ice having been officially reported as being two inches and a half thick, and in first-rate condition, the Skating Club fixed their elegant pavilion on the banks of the river. Two thousand five hundred skaters ventured upon the ice during the day. There was skating also in the Regent's-park. At each place there were several accidents, but not of a fatal character, owing to the arrangements of the Royal Humane Society. On Wednesday morning a thaw, accompanied with rain, put an end to the skating; but in the evening the wind had shifted round to the east, and the mercury had fallen to the freezing-point. On Thursday morning the streets were in a dangerous condition in the outskirts of the metropolis. The omnibuses were frequently obliged to go a walking pace.

UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS.—The Bank of England, in concurrence with the Government, have lately adopted an excellent and considerate course with regard to unclaimed dividends. By Act of Parliament, all stock on which the dividends remain unclaimed for ten years is transferred to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt; but, in performing this process, the Bank now addresses a communication to the parties interested, acquainting them that their names appear in the Bank books, and that if they will take measures to establish any claim they may have all proper assistance will be afforded them. Formerly books containing the names of every person holding stock on which the dividends had been unclaimed for ten years used to be published at stated intervals, but they offered great facilities for fraud, and after the celebrated Fletcher forgeries they were discontinued. Since that period some method has been wanting to prevent the State from taking undue advantage of cases of accidental neglect, and the present plan appears in this respect to afford everything that could be desired.

CONTEST FOR THE COMMON SERJEANTSHIP OF THE CITY OF LONDON.—We observe that the number of candidates for this office is considerably on the increase—there being now in the field, in addition to Mr. Prendergast, Judge of the Sheriffs' Court, and Mr. Locke, Common Pleader, between whom it seemed at one time likely that the contest would lie—Mr. Bodkin, Mr. Thomas Chambers, Mr. Serjeant Gaselee, Mr. Pulling, and several others. We believe of these gentlemen Mr. Locke has been longest known as one of the law officers of the City, his appointment as Common Pleader dating from the year 1845. The only other candidate connected with the corporation is, we believe, Mr. Prendergast.

THE SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.—Sunday last being St. Andrew's Day, the annual meeting of the Governors of the Scottish Hospital was held on Monday, at the Hospital, Crane-court, Fleet-street; the Rev. Mr. McPherson in the chair. Major Adair, the Secretary, read the report, which showed that the income for the past year amounted to 3102*l.* 3*s.*, and that, after paying 2086*l.* 18*s.* in relief, with other items of expenditure, there remained 482*l.* 16*s.* balance in hand.

VICTORIA PARK.—A new entrance has recently been opened to this park, in deference to a petition from the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, abutting on the Old Ford-road, the nearest gate to which previously was the one opposite the Grove-road. The new entrance is situated in the Old Ford-road, at the extreme south-east corner of the park, and adjoining the Regent's Canal-bridge.

MR. LOVE was on Monday elected a director of the Eastern Counties Railway Company by a majority of 237 votes over Mr. Malins.

MARLBOROUGH LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.—Mr. Thackeray is engaged to deliver four lectures at this very popular institution on "The Georges." The first lecture is to be delivered on the evening of the 30th of this month.

BETTING-HOUSES IN THE CITY.—On Wednesday last Mr. W. C. Day, a beer-shop-keeper, Talbot-court, Gracechurch-street, appeared before the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-house, to answer an information charging him with having used a room in his house for the purpose of betting upon horse-racing. From the evidence given it appeared that gambling had been carried on in the defendant's house. The Lord Mayor said it was in his power to fine him 100*l.*, or, in default, to send him to prison for six months. As there had been no previous conviction, he should mitigate the penalty to 10*l.*, which was paid.

THE GAROTTE ROBBERIES.—In consequence of the increase of this system of street-robbery, the police authorities have resolved on placing an additional number of constables on duty after ten o'clock at night, and in the outskirts the mounted patrols are doubled. This new regulation came into operation last Saturday evening.

DESTRUCTION OF SOUTH LAMBETH CHAPEL BY FIRE.—On Sunday evening last, shortly before five o'clock, a fire was discovered in the above edifice, situated a short distance from the Vauxhall railway station. The building was about 90 feet long and 50 feet broad, fitted with pews in the aisles and gallery, and having at one end a fine organ. At the hour named one of the persons who had charge of the church, upon going into the body of the building, found that the hot-air pipes used for warming the edifice had fired the rafters under the flooring. The most strenuous exertions were made to arrest the further progress of the flames, but, in spite of all that could be done, in less than half an hour many of the pews were in a blaze, and ultimately the flames shot through the roof and windows. The exertions of the firemen were directed to saving the organ-loft and organ, in which they partly succeeded, but the damage done to both by fire and water was considerable. By nine o'clock the fire was got under, but the greater part of the church was destroyed. The loss is estimated at from 4000*l.* to 5000*l.*, and is said to be covered by an insurance in the Phoenix Fire-office.

THE SOUND DUES.—A letter from Berlin, in the *Hanoverian Gazette*, states that the last remaining difficulty in the way of the definitive solution of the Sound Dues problem has just been removed by England agreeing to the payment of 40,000*l.* to Denmark. "When it is considered," the letter adds, "that the share of Sound Dues which falls on British commerce, amounts to 70,000*l.*, England appears to have made an excellent bargain." A general protocol is to be made, which will be signed collectively by all the other States interested in the abolition of the Sound Dues.

THE LATE ANGUS REACH.—The remains of Mr. Angus B. Reach were deposited, on Wednesday, in the cemetery at Norwood. It was felt to be most fitting that the funeral should be strictly private, and numerous offers of attendance were declined. The mourners were four of Mr. Reach's most intimate friends—Mr. Robert Carruthers, Mr. Alexander Munro, Mr. Albert Smith, and Mr. Shirley Brooks.

ETON COLLEGE.—On Monday next, the 8th instant, the whole of the school will leave for the Christmas vacation. On Saturday next the Lord Bishop of Oxford will arrive at the college to administer the rite of Confirmation to the students. On Wednesday, the 14th January, the lower boys return; on Thursday, the 15th, the 5th form return; and on Friday, the 16th, the 6th form return; when the whole school will have assembled.

CANTERBURY HALL.

LAMBETH, wherein this new hall is situated, has long been celebrated for its places of amusement; and before we describe the great attraction of the present it may be interesting to take a glance at the past. Here, then, in the overgrown parish of Lambeth is Vauxhall Gardens, the oldest place of amusement in the metropolis. Near the spot where Waterloo-bridge spans the river was Cuper's Garden in Queen Anne's reign, occupying the spot whereon was set up a saw-mill, in Cromwell's time, which he protected by Act of Parliament. Further west was Cumberland Gardens (named after the great Duke), which existed until 1813, their site being now crossed by Vauxhall-bridge road. The notorious Dog and Duck dates from 1617—the year upon the sign-stone preserved in the front garden-wall of Bethlem Hospital. The Hercules Inn and Gardens occupied the site of the Asylum for Female Orphans, opened in 1758; and opposite were the Apollo Gardens, and the Temple of Flora, Mount-row, opened in 1788. A century earlier there existed, in King William's reign, Lambeth Wells, in Three-coney-walk, now Lambeth-walk: the Wells were reputed for their mineral water, sold at one penny per quart, "the price paid by St. Thomas's Hospital." About 1750 a musical society was held here; and here lectures and experiments in natural philosophy were given by Erasmus King, who had been coachman to Dr. Desaguliers.

In the Upper Marsh, has been erected Canterbury Hall, which we have engraved as one of a class of establishments affording the means of recreation for the respectable classes far above the entertainment proffered a few years since at resorts of this kind. The building is remarkable for its architectural merits, and the general propriety and beauty of its decorations. Canterbury Hall is situated upon a site which has for centuries past been occupied by a place of public resort. The Canterbury Arms, formerly a hostelry in the Marsh, near Lambeth Palace, is stated to have been built near the time of Elizabeth: it was burnt down about 1812. Hence the name of the new hall. It is, perhaps, worthy of mention that on the same spot Mr. Flowers, at one time landlord of the house and grounds, put together the fossil remains of a mastodon now exhibited in the British Museum.

The Hall has gradually increased to its present dimensions. The first attempt in the above locality at the class of entertainment presented proved successful; and the enterprise of the proprietor, Mr. C. Morton, at length enabled him to construct the larger edifice. The distinguishing points of the interior decoration are the careful blending of colour; and the large amount of glass judiciously distributed over the building imparts lightness and character to a room of more than ordinary dimensions. Mr. Samuel Field is the architect of the Hall, and has accomplished his work in a highly artistic manner.

The bas-relief at the further end of the room, effectively placed above the orchestra, is of tasteful design: the original drawing, by Mr. Jeffs, a Belgian artist, was last year exhibited in the Royal Academy. The ventilation and lighting of the Hall have



SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, BART., M.P., LORD RECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.
(SEE SUPPLEMENT.)

been carefully superintended. The vast number of chandeliers are peculiarly graceful in form and character, and are by Messrs. Weston and Currel. The musical entertainment which takes place nightly is under the careful control of Mr. Caulfield, late of the Haymarket Theatre. The customary evening attendance at this popular resort, we understand, extends to 1000 persons—a number likely to be considerably augmented during the ensuing week, in consequence of the many thousand visitors from all parts of the country to attend the great annual Cattle Show.

THE LATE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA
COVENT-GARDEN.

SHOULD history ever preserve for that famous personage and coming man, the New Zealander, some fragments on the changeable fortunes of Covent-garden Theatre, the name of Albano would be appropriately transmitted to that remote posterity; for he who made the magnificent lyric temple now numbered with the past had no small share in the construction of that building whence the ruin of empire is to be surveyed. It is not our office to write the history, but to contribute a fragment in a sketch of Covent-garden Theatre as architecturally transformed into the Royal Italian Opera.

A new Italian Opera on an entirely novel basis in this country, designed to combine the French and German grand opera with the Italian school, having been organised by Mr. Gruneisen and his friends in the course of the year 1846, the next step was to find a suitable house for the new company. Covent Garden, one of the largest of our theatres, was still too small for the purpose, and Mr. Albano, who had hitherto been chiefly known as a civil engineer, was called to undertake the gigantic work. He submitted three plans—one by which it would have been transformed into the largest theatre in the world, surpassing San Carlo and La Scala; a second smaller than those theatres; and a third which, though it gave additional tiers of private boxes, left the theatre of its original size. The second plan was adopted.

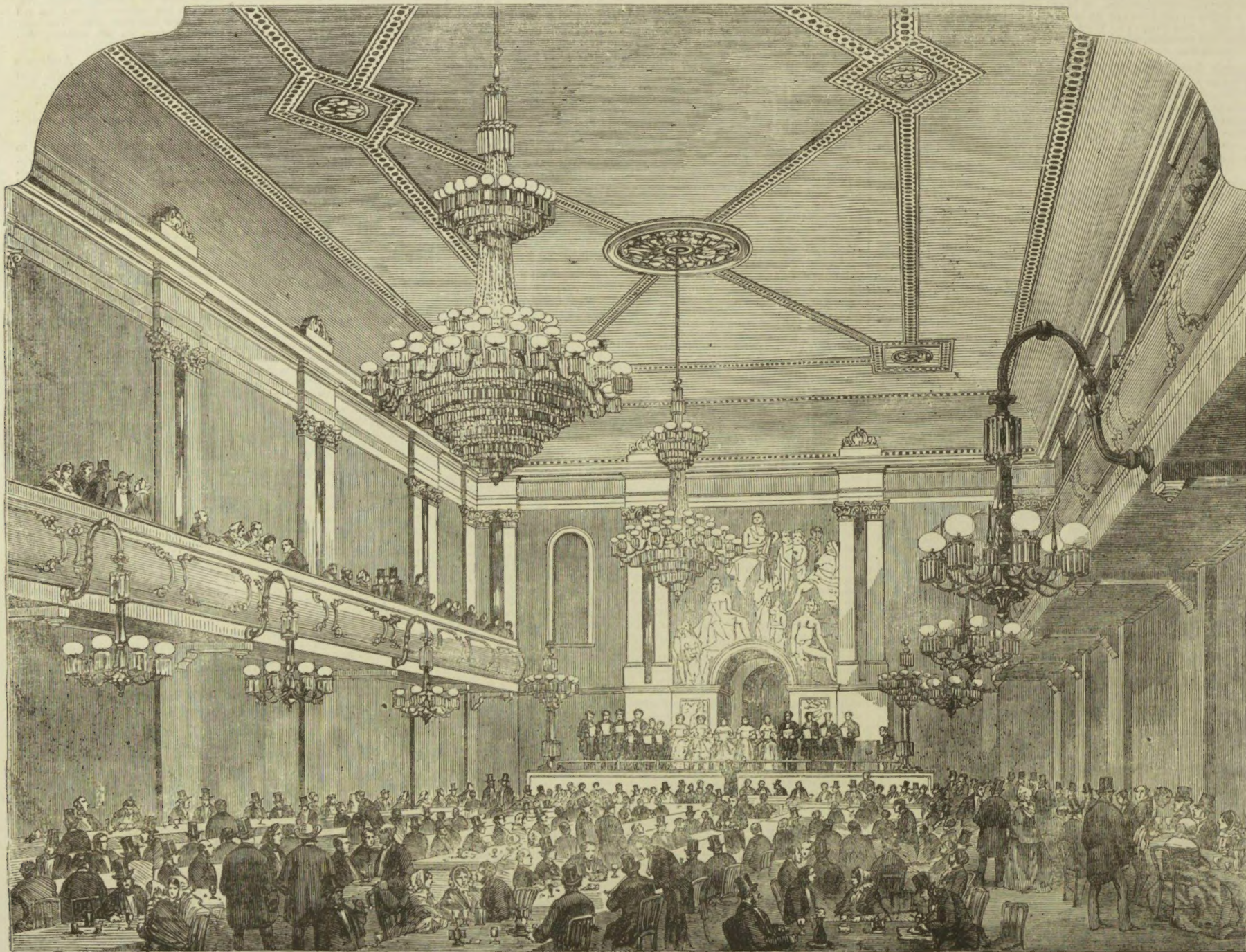
Mr. Albano obtained possession of the building in the beginning of December, 1846, and for five weeks the work of demolition went on, with marvellous rapidity. Afterwards three relays of workmen, at one time amounting to from 900 to 1200 persons, were employed in the house, who worked day and night.

We have not space to describe the skilful operations by which the architect obtained a very extensive auditorium, with an increase from three to six tiers of boxes (making altogether one hundred and eighty-eight), with first and second amphitheatre, and gallery, without disturbing the effect of the house, which, at the opening, on the 6th of April, 1847, contained about four thousand persons. The building, as a whole, was converted into one of the largest theatres out of Italy.

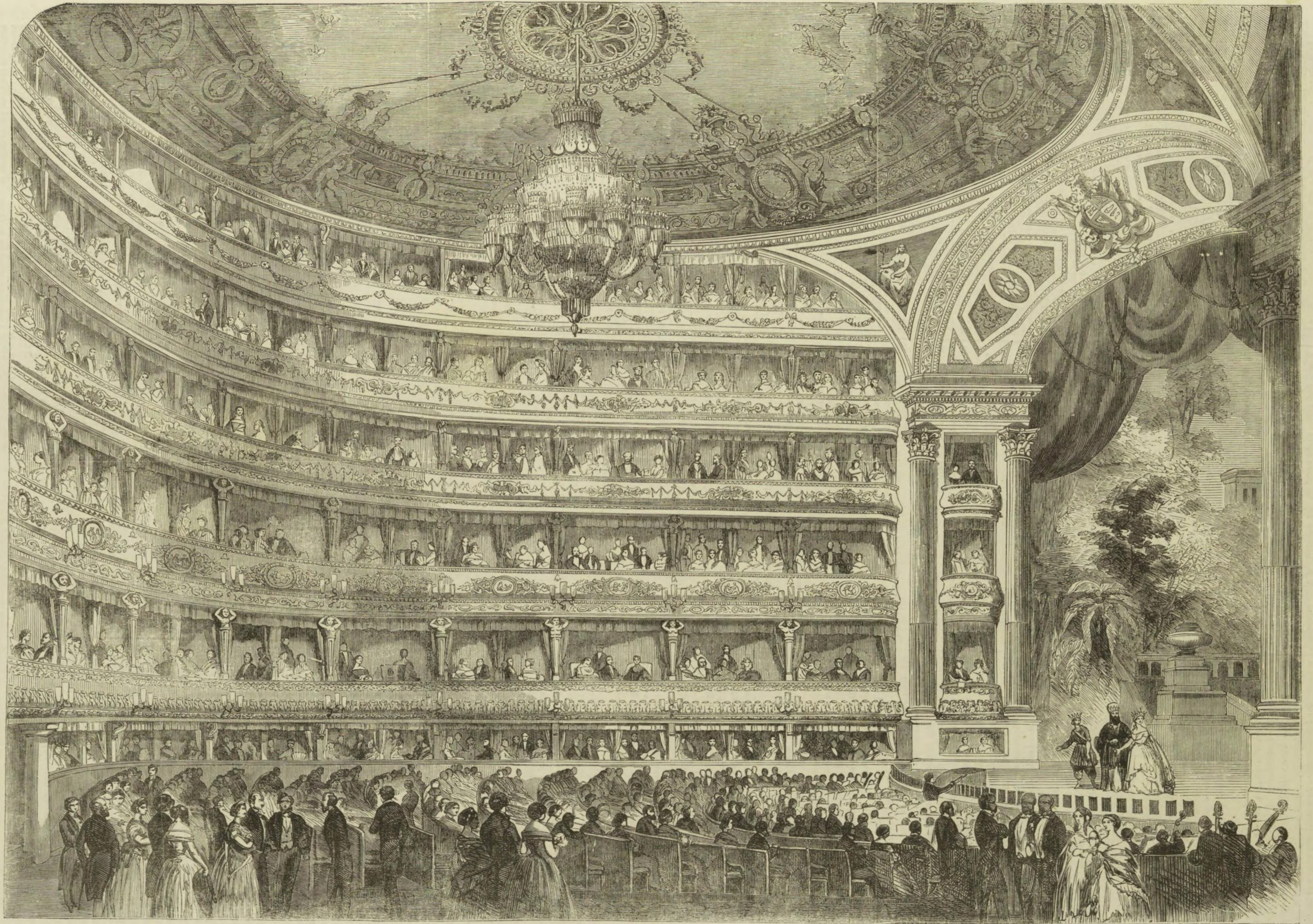
On entering, the appearance of the house was exceedingly striking. The breadth between the boxes was 60 feet, with 80 feet from box to curtain, which gave a good proportion to the height, with its colossal amphitheatre. The stage, between the columns of the proscenium, was 46 feet wide, being a gain of about ten feet over the old one. The sky-like ceiling was one of the most imposing beauties of the new edifice, its dimensions being 70 feet by 62. Acoustic principles were universally admitted to have been well cared for, and most successfully carried out in its construction, being partly elliptic, partly hyperbolic, and covered all round; and the proscenium, forming a splayed arch, threw the voice into the centre of the house.

We have engraved this superb Theatre as it appeared at the opening, on the night of the 6th April, 1847, in the presence of an immense assemblage of rank and fashion, and of artistical and literary celebrities; for no one present that night can ever forget the burst of applause which followed the magic effect produced by the instantaneous and brilliant illumination of the house when the famous band struck up, and the curtain rose, showing the first scene of the opera of "Semiramide."

And now let us recall from memory and survey for a moment what



CANTERBURY HALL, LAMBETH UPPER MARSH.



THE LATE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COVENT-GARDEN

the architect's skill accomplished in that structure—so rich yet so simple, so gorgeous yet so elegant, so massive in its proportions and yet so light. The circular sweep of the six tiers of boxes, with the graceful curves in their fronts; the white and gold ornaments in relief of the façades, relieved here and there by a ground of turquoise blue; the crimson hangings and parapets; the elegant caryatides on the grand tier, with its rich acanthus leaf and exquisite frieze; the lovely blue ceiling with its floral, architectural, and allegorical belts, its chaste cornice in white and gold, and the gilded perforated ornament through which the chandelier descended; the superb panels, and Royal arms in bold relief on the proscenium, bounded on one side by the figure of Italy, and on the other by that of Britannia—both emblems on golden grounds—gave to the whole pictorial gracefulness and harmonious amalgamation.

Considering the magnitude of the works, that the theatre was taken to pieces and reared again in all the splendour of the Opera-house within the short space of four months—full one-third of this time being occupied in pulling down the audience part of the house from the foundation of the vaults to within a few inches under the roof, &c.—it must be admitted that a great feat was accomplished by Mr. Albano.

Immediately after the conflagration by which this magnificent theatre was reduced to a heap of ruins, many inaccurate statements were made with respect to the cost of the works, which are set down at sums varying from £40,000 to £75,000; but we learn, from the published statement of Mr. Albano, that the whole of the cost of the works of building, painting, &c., was under £23,000. There was a further sum of £4000 expended for fixtures, chandelier, gas fittings, looking-glasses, and other fittings.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 7.—2nd Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 8.—Mary Queen of Scots born, 1542.
TUESDAY, 9.—Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden born, 1594.
WEDNESDAY, 10.—Grouse shooting ends. Charles XII. killed, 1718.
THURSDAY, 11.—Louis XVI. brought before National Convention, 1792.
FRIDAY, 12.—New Zealand discovered, 1642.
SATURDAY, 13.—Dr. Johnson died, 1784. Lord Ellenborough died, 1818.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 13, 1856

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 23	10 0	10 35	11 5	11 35	—	0 5
0 5	0 30	0 50	0 50	1 25	1 45	2 15
2 40	2 40	2 40	2 40	2 40	2 40	2 40

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—JULIEN'S

CONCERTS.—LAST WEEK.—The new grand FRENCH QUADRILLE. Programme for MONDAY, DECEMBER 8th, 1856.—
Part I. Overture.—"Ruy Blas," Mendelssohn (second time this season), received with great applause on the Mendelssohn Night. Quadrille.—"From Verdi's Opera, 'Il Trovatore,'" Julien. Symphony.—Andante from "Scottish Symphony," Mendelssohn. Solo, Cornet.—"The River and the Star," Angeline, Herr Koenig. Polka.—"Minnie," Julien (first time of performance). Concerto, Violin.—Mendelssohn, M. La Fon. The French Quadrille, Julien, with Variations, by MM. De Folly, De Yong, Collinet, Lavigne, Sonnenberg, and Koenig. Finale.—"Partant pour la Syrie," "Vive l'Empereur."
Part II. Opera.—Grand Operatic Selection from Verdi's Opera, "La Traviata." Quadrille, "The English," Julien; Solo by MM. Collinet, Sonnenberg, De Folly, and Koenig. Valse (Fantasy), D'Albert. Polka, "My Mary Ann," Julien. Solo—Violoncello—Servais, M. Demuëke, jeune. Galop.—"Etna," D'Albert.

To commence at Eight o'clock.
Prices of Admission:—Promenade, 1s.; Balcony, 2s. 6d.; Private Boxes, 10s. 6d., £1 1s., and upwards. Private Boxes to be secured of Mr. Nugent, at the Box-office of the Theatre; at all the principal Libraries and Music-sellers; and at Julien and Co.'s, 214, Regent-street.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—

MONDAY and Tuesday the Comedy of MONEY in which Mr. Murdoch will appear as Evelyn. On Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, THE SCHOOL for SCANDAL. After the Comedies, every evening, A FAMILY FALLING. Last week but one of Porca Nonna and the Spanish Dancers.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Shakspeare's

play of A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM will be performed every evening during the Week, followed by THE CORSIKAN BROTHERS, on Monday and Tuesday; and by a new petite Comedy called OUR WIFE; or, the Kiosk of Amiens, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Mendelssohn's celebrated Overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" will commence 5 minutes before 7.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—The first appearance of

Mr. H. WEBSTER this season in the celebrated drama of JANET PRIDE. — Monday, and during the Week, the revival of JANET PRIDE; THE ELVES; or, The Statue Bride. Principal Characters by Madame Celeste, Mr. Wright, Mr. Selby, &c., &c.

ASTLEY'S.—Notwithstanding the great success of

MACBETH, Mr. W. Cooke is determined that his Country Patron shall this week have an opportunity of witnessing the greatest Effects produced in the Circus. His tragedy will therefore be acted on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Monday, Dec. 8th, Wednesday, and Friday, MACBETH; on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, RICHARD III.; Macbeth and Richard Mr. James Holloway. In both pieces, equestrian illustrations by Mr. W. Cooke's trained Horses; after which the Scenes in the Circus. To conclude with other Entertainments. Commence at Seven o'clock.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.

Proprietor Mr. John Douglass.—Engagement of the celebrated Miss GLYN, who will appear EVERY EVENING with Mr. CHARLES VERNER and the most powerful company in London. Glorious success of Dred. No advance in the prices.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, Baden, up

the Rhine, and Paris is NOW OPEN EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at 8 o'clock.—Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Stalls can be secured at the Box-office, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, every day, between 11 and 4, without any extra charge. The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER-

HALL. Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—ON FRIDAYS, DECEMBER 12 and 13, the usual Christmas performances of MESSIAH. Vocalists: Mrs. Clara Hepworth, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Herr Formes.—Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each, at the Society's Office, No. 6 in Exeter-hall. Country visitors desirous of securing tickets should at once remit Post-office Order for the amount, payable to Robert Bowley, at the Charing-cross Office.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Patron, H.R.H. PRINCE

ALBERT.—Visitors to London during the CATTLE SHOW are invited to see the GREAT IMPROVEMENTS effected at this Institution, which is open every morning from Twelve to Five, and every evening from Seven to Ten, for the delivery of LECTURES on Science and Literature, the Exhibition of the most beautiful Dissolving Views in the World, and of other Works of Art and Models of New and Interesting Machinery.—Admission to the whole, 1s.; Children and Schools, half price.

MISS P. HORTON'S POPULAR ILLUSTRATIONS.—

Mr. and Mrs. T. GERMAN REED will give their ENTERTAINMENT at the ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight o'clock. A Morning Performance every Saturday at Three o'clock. Stalls, 3s., 2s., and 1s. May be secured at the Gallery from 11 till 4, daily, and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their original

Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE, will appear on Monday, Dec. 8, and Every Evening during the Week, at the Gallery of Illustration, Birmingham.

CANTERBURY HALL, Westminster-road.—OPEN EVERY

EVENING.—The celebrated SPANISH MINSTRELS will appear in their National Costumes at Nine and Eleven o'clock, in addition to the usual VOCAL ENTERTAINMENTS.—Suppers, &c., until Twelve o'clock.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—A LECTURE, Descriptive of

Life in Azeria, will be delivered by HENRY BLACKBURN, Esq., in aid of the ST. ANDREW'S HOME for ASIATICS, on TUESDAY EVENING, 16th December. The Lecture will be illustrated by a Collection of beautiful Paintures. Costumes and Characteristic Pictures of Azeria Life.—Tickets to be had at the Hall, and at Messrs. Nisbet's, Burners-street, "Patchari's," Piccadilly; Seeley's, Fleet-street, Hanover-street, and Bling-ton; and Shaw's, Southampton-row, at 2s.; reserved seats, 3s. To commence at Eight o'clock precisely.

PRIZE CATTLE SHOW of the Smithfield Club.—The

Annual Exhibition of Prize Cattle, Seeds, Fruits, Implements, &c., commences on TUESDAY MORNING, and closes on FRIDAY EVENING—9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th DECEMBER.—Hazers, King-street and Baker-street. Open from daylight till nine in the evening. Admission One shilling.

NORTHAMPTON HOUSE, DENMARK-HILL.—The

RECITATIONS, &c., of the PUPILS of this School will take place on the 19th inst., at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's-square. Friends and former pupils desirous of being present are requested to apply by letter, including card, to the principal, Mr. H. A. MATHEWS.

PROPOSED MONUMENT to DECEASED MEDICAL

OFFICERS of the ARMY who LOST their LIVES during the LATE WAR. At a Special General Meeting of Military Medical Officers, held at the Army Medical Board, Whitehall on Wednesday, the 15th ult., the Director-General in the chair, it was decided unanimously, by a series of resolutions:—

"That a monument should be erected as a lasting testimony of affectionate regard and esteem for those medical officers, civil and military (whose names will be inscribed on the tablet), who lost their lives in their country's service during the late campaign, and as an estimate which their surviving brethren entertain of their public labours."

The sum of £327 was announced to have been already subscribed by the medical officers in Turkey and the Crimea; but as the majority of officers of the department who may wish also to support the undertaking have not yet had an opportunity of subscribing their names, and as a further sum is necessary, to enable the committee to carry out the design, proposed subscriptions will be received at the committee's office, at 17, Charles-street, St. James's-square; and by the principal medical officers at all stations, at home and abroad.

As it is very desirable that the Subscription List should be closed as speedily as possible, medical officers who are anxious to further the cause will have the goodness to testify the same by forwarding their names to the Principal Medical Officer of each command without delay.

JOHN WYATT (Goldstream Guards), Provisional Secretary.

THE SOULAGES COLLECTION OF ITALIAN ART

will be Exhibited to the Public on and after MONDAY Next, 8th DECEMBER, at MARKBOROUGH HOUSE, Pall-mall. Admission Free on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays; and by payment of 6d. on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.—THE FOURTH AN-

NUAL EXHIBITION of the Photographic Society will Open in the FIRST WEEK of JANUARY, 1857, at the Rooms of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, 5, Pall-mall East.

The Exhibition will not be restricted to Members of the Society, but open to all, subject to regulations which may be procured by application to the Rev. J. R. Major, Secretary, King's College, London; to whom all letters intended for Exhibition should be addressed, at 5, Pall-mall East, where they will be received (carriage-paid) from the 17th to the 24th of this month. By order of the Council, J. R. MAJOR, Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Portugal-street, Lin-

coln's-inn-fields.—CONTRIBUTIONS are earnestly SOLICITED to meet a serious deficiency in the income of the year, and to enable the Committee to increase the accommodation for in-patients. WILLIAM FOSTER, Secretary.

ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANN'S SOCIETY (Streatham and

Aldersgate). By Voluntary Contributions, providing a Home, Education, Clothing, and Maintenance for Orphan and other Children of Parents once in prosperity.

By order of the COMMITTEE of the SOCIETY, the NEXT ELECTION may be PROCURED at the Office, and must be sent in before 18th December next. Subscriptions gratefully received for the "General" or "Special" Fund, by the Committee, Secretary, or Messrs. Spooner and Co., 27, Gracechurch-street.—Office, 3, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM for SOLDIERS' WIDOWS,

Kingston-on-Thames.—By VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

New Candidates for the next Election must be nominated before 1st of JANUARY next. Subscriptions are earnestly solicited for this the only Asylum for the Soldier's Widow, and may be paid to the Committee, the Honorary Secretary, the Collector, Mr. Charles Turner, 84, Park-street, Grosvenor-square; or to Messrs. Coutts, Strand.

CANCER HOSPITAL, LONDON and WEST BROMPTON.

Offices, 167, Piccadilly. FORM OF LEGACY.

To those benevolent persons who may be inclined to become benefactors by Will to this Institution, the following form of Legacy is recommended:—

"I give and bequeath unto the Treasurer or Treasurers for the time being of an Institution known by the name of the Cancer Hospital, London, situate at 167, Piccadilly, and also at West Brompton, Middlesex, the sum of £— to be raised and paid by and out of my ready money and personal effects, which by law I may or can charge with the payment of the same (and not out of any part of my lands, tenements, or hereditaments), to be applied in and towards carrying on the charitable designs of the said Institution."

By order, W. J. COCKERILL, Secretary.

CITY of LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 18,

New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. E. F. LEEKS, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK, Sydney, Melbourne.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS are GRANTED upon these places by Messrs. HEYWOOD, KENNARDS, and CO., No. 4, Lombard-street, the Agents of the Bank. They also undertake to negotiate bills, and to make advances on securities at the current rates.

By order of the Court of Directors, Australian Joint-Stock Bank, Sydney, EDWARD WRENCH, Manager.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Esta-

lished 1834; empowered by special Act of Parliament, 1, King William-street, London, for the Assurance of Lives at Home and Abroad, including gentlemen engaged in military and naval services.

Sir HENRY WILLOCK, K.B.S., Chairman. JOHN STEWART, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

The principle adopted by the Universal Life Assurance Society of an annual valuation of assets and liabilities, and a division of three-fourths of the profits among the assured, is admitted to offer great advantages, especially to those parties who may wish to appropriate their proportion of profits to the deduction of future premiums.

MICHAEL ELIJAH IMPEY, Secretary.

GENERAL APOTHECARIES' COMPANY (Limited), 49,

Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, is established to supply the Medical Profession and the Public with unadulterated Drugs, Chemicals, and all Medicinal Preparations.

Everything purchased is subjected to careful testing and analysis, and everything is sold under its proper designation.

Professional men are respectfully reminded that the certainty thus secured in the quality of remedial agents will greatly facilitate the successful treatment of diseases, improve the science of medicine, and enhance their own reputation.

Prescriptions of all kinds are prepared with scientific accuracy.

49, Berners-street, London.

SPLENDID CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

THE CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENT

OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

FOR SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20,

WILL CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING

SUPERB ENGRAVINGS

FROM PICTURES BY ARTISTS OF THE FIRST EMINENCE:—

EMBLEMATIC HEAD. Drawn by T. R. Macquoid.

BELL-RINGING. C. Keene.

THE NEAREST WAY HOME. (Whole Page.) S. Read.

HOME AND CAST AWAY. S. Read and J. A. Pasquier.

LIGHTHOUSE ON CHRISTMAS EVE. S. Read.

PACKING THE CHRISTMAS HAMPER. E. Duncan.

THE CHRISTMAS DOLE. (Whole Page.) G. Dodgson.

ARRIVAL OF UNCLE JOHN. J. A. Pasquier.

A ROYAL CHRISTMAS IN WESTMINSTER-HALL. (Two-page Engraving.) John Gilbert.

THE CHRISTMAS TREE. Morin.

PICTORIAL INITIAL LETTERS. T. H. Wilson.

COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE HOLLY CART. (Whole Page.) E. Duncan.

WINTER. (Whole Page.) B. Foster.

THE FARMYARD AT CHRISTMAS. (Two-page Illustration.) E. Duncan.

The CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENT of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON

NEWS will contain also articles in Prose and Verse by some of the most popular writers of the day.

Price of the DOUBLE NUMBER and COLOURED SUPPLEMENT, 10d. Stamped ls.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1856.

It is an old saying that the law is a lottery; and two recent cases connected with the comments of the newspaper press on the events of the Crimean campaign have helped to strengthen the adage. The

Times, for stating that a "tailor's deputy"—whose name it did not know, and consequently did not and could not mention—had been flogged in the Camp by order of the Provost-Martial, was found guilty, by a British jury, of a malicious libel, and sentenced to a fine of £400, and the payment of we know not what amount of costs.

There was clearly no malice in the case; but the sensitiveness of a tailor and a tradesman, anonymous as he was to the Times, was appreciated so highly by the Jury, that they returned the preposterous verdict we have mentioned. The Times, as in duty bound, appealed; but the tailor, whose name was utterly unknown to us until these legal proceedings were taken against our contemporary, instituted similar proceedings against the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, for inadvertently, and without malice, copying the original statement in the Times, and jocularly commenting upon it as a fact. Though the conductors of this Journal expressed their willingness to make a public statement of their regret for the inadvertence of which they had been guilty in taking as a truth the statement in a journal so well informed as the Times, and given to the world on the authority of their renowned, conscientious, and accurate correspondent in the Crimea, the case was fixed for trial on Wednesday last, and a verdict was entered for the plaintiff for forty shillings—a sufficient verdict to saddle this Journal with very heavy costs. We have, therefore, no great reason to be thankful to the blind goddess who presides over Law

Lotteries for favours bestowed upon us;—but shall learn to consider tailors, for the future, as even more sensitive and thin-skinned than military and naval commanders.

As regards the *Daily News* we rejoice to see that the wheel of the Law Lottery has turned up a prize for our contemporary. For commenting upon the military career of the Earl of Lucan; upon his Lordship's unfortunate differences with the Earl of Cardigan; upon the brilliant but fatal charge of Balacava, "which some one had blundered," even according to the testimony of Lord Raglan, who must have known his own meaning and intentions better than Lord Lucan; and for some general, and, as it seemed to us and to the public, some very sound and just remarks upon the Commission of Inquiry then sitting at Chelsea Hospital to investigate the notorious mismanagement of the army, and especially of the cavalry, in the Crimea—remarks in which neither Lord Raglan, nor his subordinates, Lords Lucan and Cardigan, were spared—Lord Lucan instituted legal proceedings against the *Daily News*, and, through the mouth of his counsel, Sir Frederic Thesiger, accused the press in general, and the *Daily News* in particular, of unjustifiable license in its remarks upon the conduct of public men—license which the counsel thought, if stretched much further, "would warrant the introduction of a censorship." The *Daily News* pleaded a justification, the absence of malice, and the right of the conductors of the public press to comment as freely upon the public acts of military men as upon the speeches and votes of statesmen and legislators, and the measures of the Government. Only one witness was examined, and that witness was the Earl of Lucan himself. As counsel like Sir Frederic Thesiger allow no license to newspapers, but take plenty of license for themselves in the imputation of malice and all other improper and uncharitable motives, we shall not attempt to designate the evidence of Lord Lucan by any words of our own, lest Sir Frederic should rebuke us; but shall summarise, in the words of the counsel for the defence, the evidence of the only witness in the cause, the plaintiff himself. "Was not," said Mr. James, in commenting upon Lord Lucan's evidence, "almost every charge imputed by the libel to Lord Lucan's public character fully proved by his Lordship himself? Was he not insubordinate? Did not he and Lord Cardigan give vent to their petty personal jealousies and quarrels even on the day after the bloody field of Balacava? Did they not both forward their respective grievances to Lord Raglan from the bivouac after that dreadful encounter, and behave more like two great schoolgirls than Generals, sacrificing the discipline of the army on which the eyes of all Europe were fixed to their private disputes and jealousies? At such an hour was it not a disgrace that, in the presence of our gallant allies, these two noble Lords should so behave themselves? And, if so, was not the journalist, when reviewing the affair, justified in commenting upon such conduct?"

The Jury decided that the *Daily News* had no malice; that it was amply justified in the remarks which it had made upon great historical events in which his Lordship was an actor; and returned a verdict for the defendant amid the irrepressible applause of a crowded court. We rejoice at this result, for the sake of the liberty, the independence, and the character of the press; and trust, for the credit of the law and of the jury system, that something like common sense will continue to sway the deliberation of juries, whether the plaintiff in actions against the Press be a Lord or a tradesman, and whether the original subject of soreness be the honour of the one or the back of the others.

The month of December seems to bring rumours of a new Reform Bill, as surely as it brings Christmas. Having existed for a few weeks in the clubs and in the newspapers, in the inchoate condition of political surmise and gossip it pleases Lord John Russell, the father—or grandfather—of Reform Bills to knead them into more solid condition, and transform rumour into fact. The new Reform Bill, after being much spoken of and little cared for, ultimately makes its appearance in April or May; the Whig leader delivers himself of an elegant and an excellent speech of two or three hours' duration; leave is given to bring in the Bill; the Bill is brought in and read a first time, with renewed speechification from all sides; and members, after a time—before a day can be fixed for the second reading—discover, to their amazement, that they have wasted precious hours in vain palaver; that the Estimates have to be voted, that there is an immense deal of work to be got through, and that grouse time is so near at hand, and London so disagreeable and so empty, that there is nothing for it but to postpone the Reform Bill, and a score or two of other measures equally provocative of eloquence and patriotism, to the next Session—or to the Greek kalends. Thus it has happened with Lord John Russell's Reform Bills, we know not how many times; and we are not quite sure that Sir John Pakington had not a Reform Bill which once experienced a similar fate; and that he has not the same, or another, bill nicely tied with red tape, awaiting the like career and the like catastrophe. This year, however, a greater than Lord John or Sir John is reported to be ready with a Reform Bill. Lord Palmerston himself is declared by some of his friends to be not so entirely occupied with foreign politics as to be unable to devote his attention to the great domestic question of the abuses, anomalies, and defects of our representative system; and to be prepared with a Reform Bill which shall quite supersede the bill of Lord John Russell, or of any other person.

We do not know what amount of truth there may be in these reports, but we sincerely trust that they may not be altogether unfounded; and that the Government of which Lord Palmerston is the head has seriously resolved to make the reform of the Commons House of Parliament a Cabinet question, and to stake its existence upon the result. It is not wise to postpone the consideration of such weighty questions until a violent popular clamour has been excited, and the Government of the day is forced to yield to fear what it ought to have yielded to reason. There is no particular enthusiasm at present for a new Reform Bill, and it is doubtful whether Lord Palmerston, in introducing one, will succeed in exciting any great warmth of popular feeling in its support; but on this very account, it is to be hoped that the rumours of his intention are well founded, and that, with a prudent forethought, he will do what he can to settle the question amid the calm and dull domestic and party strife, instead of postponing it to the evil days

of mob rule and social agitation. If such days be in store for England, they will be less evil if the question of Parliamentary Reform be first of all disposed of. Lord John Russell—whom the public must believe to be thoroughly in earnest on the question, and, whom all will admit to have fairly earned his position and reputation as the most able and eminent of living Reformers—will, doubtless, be magnanimous enough to give his support to Lord Palmerston, if the latter have really determined to bring in a Reform Bill, and if its provisions are sufficiently comprehensive, well considered, and liberal to meet with his approval. The Premier, if he introduce any Reform Bill at all, will scarcely incur the disadvantage and the risk of introducing one inferior in importance to the bill with the details and principles of which Lord J. Russell has already rendered the public familiar; and Lord Palmerston's opinions, antecedents, and character as a statesman are not such as to render it likely that he will imperil the existence of his administration by the introduction of an extreme measure, or one that would go much beyond that of Lord John Russell in its concessions. It would be a satisfaction to the country to learn that these two statesmen are agreed upon the point, and that Lord Palmerston, in bringing forward his bill, had secured the co-operation of his great predecessor. If the case be so, it is probable that the Session of 1857 will not be allowed to witness a repetition of the Reform failures of previous years, and there will be reason for the public satisfaction that a difficult question was taken up before it was too late, and disposed of without ill feeling or popular commotion.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the senior branches of the Royal family, left Windsor Castle on Thursday forenoon for Osborne, travelling via the South-Western Railway to Gosport, and crossing thence in the *Fairy Royal* steam-yacht to the Isle of Wight. The Princes Frederick William of Prussia, having delayed his departure, accompanied the Court to Osborne.

The Privy Council held yesterday (Friday) se'nnight, at which Parliament was prorogued from the 16th of December until the 3rd of February next, then to meet for the dispatch of business, has been the only noticeable feature during the week in Court life, still curtailed of its customary hospitalities, owing to the recent death of the Prince of Leiningen. At the Council the Bishop of London did homage, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council.

On Saturday the Queen and Prince, accompanied by the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, drove to Claremont, and visited the Countess de Neully, returning to the Castle before two o'clock. The Prince of Wales went out hunting during the morning. In the evening Earl Granville and the Earl of Clarendon arrived at the Castle on a visit.

On Monday the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty. The Prince of Wales skated on the ice in the Home Park, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia went out shooting. In the afternoon his Excellency the Prussian Minister and Viscount Palmerston arrived at the Castle on a visit.

On Tuesday Prince Albert and Prince Frederick William went out shooting. In the afternoon their Royal Highnesses, with the Prince of Wales, skated on the ice in the Home Park.

On Wednesday the Queen and the Prince Consort walked in the grounds adjacent to the Castle.

Major-General Bonville and Captain the Hon. D. De Ros have succeeded Lord Charles Fitzroy and Captain Du Plat as Equerries in Waiting to the Queen and Prince. Mr. J. Ormsby Gore has succeeded General Sir Edward Bowater as the Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester is passing the season at Gloucester House in favourable health.

The Marquis of Lansdowne left Lansdowne House on Tuesday for Bowood, where the noble Marquis will receive a distinguished circle of friends during the approaching festive season.

The Countess of Desart had the misfortune to fracture her collar-bone, by a fall from her horse, while staying at Earl Craven's a few days since. Her Ladyship is progressing favourably.

Earl Granville gave a dinner to the Cabinet Ministers on Wednesday, at his residence in Bruton-street.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of the Hon. Captain Frederick Fitzclarence, brother of the Earl of Munster, with the Hon. Miss Adelaide Augusta Wilhelmina Sidney, was solemnised on Monday morning, at All Saints' Church, Knightsbridge. The church was crowded by a number of ladies, many of them members of aristocratic families. Shortly after eleven o'clock the bridegroom, accompanied by Lord F. Gordon, arrived, when the bride, attended by her bridesmaids—the Hon. Miss Emistine Sidney, the Hon. Miss Sophia Philippa Sidney, Miss Windham, and Miss Harney—proceeded to the altar, and joined the bridegroom. The Rev. W. Harney, M.A., performed the ceremony. Amongst the company were her Grace the Duchess of Inverness, Lady Mary Fox, Lady Augusta Hallyburton, Lord Frederick Gordon, the Hon. George Fitzclarence, Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., Lady Hay, Baroness Speth, &c. &c. After receiving the congratulations of the company, Captain and Mrs. Fitzclarence left town for Richmond, to pass the honeymoon.

THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL.

The prayer, of which the following is a copy, and for the genuineness of which we (*Staffordshire Advertiser*) are able to pledge ourselves, was found in the late Sir Robert Peel's private box, on his dressing-room table, in July 1850:—

"Great and Merciful God, Ruler of all Nations, help me daily to repair to Thee for wisdom and grace suitable to the high offices whereto Thy providence has called me. Strengthen, O Lord, my natural powers and faculties that the weighty and solemn interests with which Thy servant is charged may not greatly suffer through weariness of body and confusion of mind. Deign, I beseech Thee, to obviate or correct the ill effects of such omissions or mistakes in my proceedings as may result from partial knowledge, infirmity of judgment, or unfaithfulness in any with whom I may have to do.

"Let Thy blessing rest upon my Sovereign and my country. Dispose the hearts of all in high stations to adopt such measures as will preserve public order, foster industry, and alleviate distress.

"May true religion flourish, and peace be universal.

"Grant that, so far as may consist with human weakness, whatsoever is proposed by myself or others for the general good may be viewed with candour, and that all wise and useful measures may be conducted to a prosperous issue.

"As for me, Thy servant, grant, O merciful God, that I may not be so far engrossed with public anxieties as that Thy Word should become unfruitful in me, or be so moved by difficulty or opposition as not to pursue that narrow way which leadeth me to life. And, O most gracious Father, if, notwithstanding my present desires and purposes, I should forget Thee, do not Thou forget me, seeing that I entreat Thy constant remembrance and favour, only for the sake of our most blessed Advocate and Redeemer, Jesus Christ, to whom, with Thee and the Holy Spirit, be glory for ever. Amen."

A correspondent of the *Times* gives the following account of the authorship of the above prayer:—"In the early part of 1846 Sir Robert, then Premier, was subjected in Parliament to a series of most harassing party attacks. Under these it seemed to a portion of the public truly wonderful that human endurance could hold out. At this crisis a Nonconformist minister, residing in one of the midland towns, under feelings of deep respect for the great statesman—respect not unmixed with sympathy—composed, and privately transmitted to him, the prayer in question. Its acceptance was requested as a special favour, and at the same time the Baronet was entreated not to give himself the trouble of acknowledging its reception. Notwithstanding this, however, Sir Robert, in a letter, which is now lying before us, wrote as follows:—

"Whitehall, Jan. 15, 1846.
"Sir,—I have received, and I thank you for, the communication with which you have favoured me.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant."
"ROBERT PEEL."

The transaction has remained under the seal of the strictest privacy up to the present time, when, with feelings of the deepest interest, the author of the prayer discovered that the deceased Baronet had placed a value upon this product of his pen on which he had scarcely ventured to calculate.

We believe that Sir Alexander Duff Gordon, of the Treasury, is likely to be appointed to the vacant Commissionership of Inland Revenue.—*Globe*.

COUNTRY NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 2, 1856.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M. 181 feet above sea level.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Rain in Inches.	Mean Temperature of Wet Bulb.	Evaporation in Inches.	Amount of Snow (0-10).	Mean amount Cloud (0-10).
Nov. 26	29.492	33.5	28.5	31.5	0.435	32.0	31.3	2	0.95
" 27	29.467	43.0	29.0	36.1	0.085	33.7	35.0	1	7.0
" 28	29.596	37.5	25.0	30.9	0.000	27.5	28.2	1	7.0
" 29	29.580	36.5	19.0	27.4	0.000	25.2	25.4	2	0.0
" 30	29.679	35.5	18.2	26.5	0.000	27.2	26.2	1	0.3
Dec. 1	29.814	37.5	19.5	29.3	0.000	29.8	28.7	1	2.0
" 2	29.822	32.0	17.0	25.6	0.000	26.5	25.2	3	6.0
Mean	29.636	36.6	22.3	29.6	0.520	28.8	28.6	1.6	4.5

The Range of Temperature during the Week was 26.0°.

The Weather.—Rainy on 26th and 27th; after which severe frost, with snow, on the 2nd.

The Direction of the Wind was, on 26th, W.N.W., moving in the night through S. to E.S.E., then became E.S.E.; and, at ten a.m., E.N.E. On 27th, wind from S. to W.; 28th, W.; 29th, between W.S.W. and W.N.W.; 30th, in the night, had removed between W.S.W. and N.W., becoming N.W. at 9h. 45m. a.m.; December 1st, between N.W. and S.S.W. through W., 10 a.m., W.N.W.; 2nd, between W.S.W. and W. by N.

26th—Many meteors.
2nd—Solar halo. Snow commenced falling at 5h. 50m. p.m. on 2nd; temperature went down to 9° on the grass.
E. J. LOWE.

SIR R. BETHELL AT AYLESBURY.—The new Attorney-General, Sir Richard Bethell, addressed his constituents at Aylesbury, on Saturday afternoon, and was very warmly received. After alluding to the honour which he had received at the hands of his Sovereign, he congratulated the electors upon the termination of the war and the prosperous state of the country, expressing also his opinion that the peace would be permanent, and in every way satisfactory. He alluded to the great increase of crime, and observed that the only way to protect the commercial interests of the nation from such frauds as had recently attracted attention was to award such punishments as would deter men from acting dishonestly. He was in a position to state that the church-rate question would form one of the first measures for discussion in the next Session, and there was no doubt it would be satisfactorily settled. On the motion of Mr. Gibbs, a vote of confidence in Sir Richard was carried without a dissentient.

SOUTHAMPTON ELECTION.—Mr. Edwin James was the first candidate in the field, but Mr. Weggelin considered that he had such a powerful party of Liberals in Southampton, who had promised him their support, that he declined to give way to Mr. James. For the latter to have any chance, therefore, it was necessary that he should personally canvass the electors; but his profession required so much of his time that this was impossible. His friends, seeing the hopelessness of contending with the activity of Mr. Weggelin and Sir Edward Buller, gave up the task in despair. Since then it appears that, instead of uniting their forces with Mr. Weggelin to fight the Conservative candidate, they have decided on bringing forward another Liberal. Their choice fell upon Mr. Richard Andrews, the Mayor of the borough. Mr. Andrews resolved at once to come forward, provided a numerously-signed requisition by the electors was presented to him. As he is the returning officer, he will be obliged to resign the office of Mayor, and pay a heavy fine, before he can be elected Member of Parliament. He has pledged himself that if he becomes a candidate he will go to the poll, and poll the last man. He is a Liberal with very advanced opinions, and a most energetic man.

THE ROLLE BANQUET.—The morning of Thursday, the 27th ult., was ushered in at Exmouth by the ringing of bells and the discharge of artillery, while several bands of music paraded the streets, playing joyous airs, in celebration of the majority of the Hon. Mark Rolle, the new landlord of the Rolle estate. As part of the day's festivities, it had been arranged by the board of directors that the first turf of the Exmouth and Exeter Railway should be cut in a field on the Marsh, about half a mile on the Exeter road; and it was announced that the honour of performing this interesting operation had been assigned to the Hon. Mark Rolle; but this he appears to have declined from some cause or other; and the honour of acting as the first "navvie" on the line fell to the lot of the chairman of the company, J. H. Walker, Esq. A banquet took place afterwards in the Market-house, when nearly five hundred of the leading noblemen, country gentlemen, tradesmen, and yeomanry of the district partook of a sumptuous repast, supplied by the landlord of the Dolphin Inn.

PRESENTATION TO R. ARCEDEKNE, ESQ.—The friends and neighbours of R. Arcedeke, Esq., in Woodbridge and the neighbourhood, lately presented him with a handsome pair of massive silver claret-jugs, elaborately embossed, in token of their high regard for him as a gentleman, and for the excellent manner in which he has filled the office of High Sheriff of Suffolk.

M. KOSSUTH AT EDINBURGH.—M. Kossuth delivered an address at Edinburgh on the 28th ult., in the Music Hall. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Cowan, M.P., and the platform was occupied by several magistrates, councillors, and other citizens. M. Kossuth addressed the meeting on the prospects of Italy, repeating in part his Manchester lecture.

AGREEABLE SEQUEL TO THE DUBLIN CRIMEAN BANQUET.—At a meeting in Dublin, on the 28th ult., of the Crimean Banquet Committee—among whom were the Lord Mayor, in the chair; Lord Talbot de Malahide; Lord Dunally, the High Sheriff of the county of Dublin; Sir J. K. James, Bart.; Sir T. O'Brien, Bart.; John Esmonde, Esq., M.P.; Patrick O'Brien, Esq., M.P.; Joseph Burke, Esq., of Elm Hall; and J. D. Atkin, Esq.—it was resolved (on the motion of Lord Talbot de Malahide, seconded by A. Carew O'Dwyer, Esq.) "That a banquet and ball be given, about the time for holding the Levee in January next, to the officers quartered in Ireland who served in the Crimea."

A POST-OFFICE DEFAULTER.—In the Irish Court of Exchequer, on Monday last, after a protracted trial of three days, a verdict was given for the Crown against the sureties of Mr. Mellisop, late chief clerk in the Receiver-General's department of the Dublin Post-office, and a default to a considerable amount. The sum thus recovered against the sureties was 1597*l.*; but the jury accompanied their verdict with the following recommendation, which the Chief Baron directed to be forwarded immediately to the Lords of the Treasury, viz.:—"The jury unanimously recommend to the merciful consideration of the Lords of the Treasury, or other proper authorities, the defendant in this case, on the ground that there was not proper supervision on the part of Mr. Mellisop's superior in office, or a periodical vouching of his accounts, whereby his sureties might have been saved such serious loss."

THE MISSING STEAMER "ROSLIN."—A telegraphic message has been received at Leith from Elsinore which may be said to extinguish any remaining hope as to the safety of the steamer *Roslin*. Pieces of a vessel and a boat with the words "*Roslin*, Leith, Laurence Smith," painted inside, had been washed ashore at the Seaw.

A POACHING AFFRAY.—The *Staffordshire Advertiser* tells a story of a very serious affray with poachers. Six keepers, on the estates of Mr. John Davenport and the Earl of Macclesfield, attacked fifteen poachers. A desperate struggle followed, in which the keepers were dreadfully injured. One had his arm broken, and some of the others were left senseless on the ground. Four of the poachers have been arrested and committed for trial.

The snow is lying thick on the moorlands of Durham and Northumberland, and, from the number of birds that have come across the sea from Norway, everything has the appearance of an early and hard winter.

APPREHENSION OF THE MURDERER OF MR. LITTLE.—An operative lately employed on the Irish Midland Railway has been arrested on board the packet for Liverpool. He confessed to the murder of Mr. Little; but he is supposed not to be the principal in that atrocious act.

THE POST-OFFICE LONDON DIRECTORY, 1857.—The compilation of this colossal volume, of some 2500 pages, exhibits an equal amount of labour and careful attention to the introduction of new and desirable information, whilst the matter hitherto published has, we are assured, been scrupulously tested. Among the novelties is the appending of initial letters to each place in the Street Directory, in connection with the arrangements in progress for the division of London and its suburbs into ten postal districts, which are defined in the large Directory Map. The Conveyance Directory has also been much extended; and the addition of the public conveyances to and from railways, where such exist, will prove a considerable accommodation. Altogether this Directory is a marvel of completeness and accuracy, which have increased *pari passu* with the bulk of the work itself.

Within the space of one month the following Madrid journals have ceased to appear:—*La Nacion*, *Las Cortes*, *La Asociacion*, and the *Revista Militar*. With regard to the last, the Minister for War published a Royal order informing the troops that it was not a proper work for them to read.

The Government of the Canton of Berne lately presented the synagogue of that city with a gold cup for use in Divine service.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

WELL! we are not to abandon all hope of fresh discoveries about Shakespeare. This week has brought something to light and of moment. Shakespeare had a friend and fellow-actor of the name of Augustine Phillips. His name figures very early in the list of original actors prefixed to the priceless first folio of Mr. William Shakespeare's "Histories," &c. Phillips loved his "fellow" Shakespeare, and in his will leaves to him a thirty-shilling piece in gold. It is easy to "call up" Shakespeare receiving the legacy of his friend and fellow, and saying something most "Will"-and-Shakespeare like in favour of dear Augustine. But (modest ourselves) we will not put words into Shakespeare's mouth. To our story. The discovery is this:—A paper in the handwriting of Lord Chief Justice Popham, and signed by Augustus Phillips, detailing an interview he had in the beginning of February, 1601, with several friends of the Earl of Essex, and engaged with him in his wild insurrection. The object of the interview was to induce the Lord Chamberlain's players—Shakespeare was one of them—to change the performance on their bills, and to act "Richard the Second," on the evening before the insurrection which carried Essex to the scaffold, and Shakespeare's Lord Southampton to the Tower. The document is countersigned by two additional judges appointed to take the players' examinations. More we must not tell. Mr. Collier has the paper. Shakespeare's "Richard the Second" was first printed in 1597. The "additions" to the play have puzzled and confounded Pope, Theobald, Hamner, Warburton, Capel, Johnson, Steevens, Malone, Reed, Boswell, Harness, Collier, Knight, Dyce, Halliwell, and Staunton. The discovery—the "find," as coin-collectors would call it—throws light on the "additions." Was Shakespeare involved in Essex's insurrection?

The committee for managing that great national undertaking, the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester, have asked the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury to dispense with the official services of Mr. Peter Cunningham for the next six months, the committee being particularly desirous to secure the assistance of that gentleman; and deeming, we believe not improperly, that Mr. Cunningham can afford them most valuable aid, not to be obtained elsewhere. The Lords of the Treasury, entering cordially into the business which the men of Manchester have so much at heart, at once consented to the application. Mr. Peter Cunningham has undertaken the editorship of the Catalogue, and is, we believe, to advise the committee in its selection of pictures from the English school, and in the formation and arrangement of the Gallery of Portraits of British Worthies. All who have paid any attention to the history of Art in this country are aware that Mr. Cunningham has continued his father's valuable labours in illustration of the History of Art in England. Mr. Cunningham, we are told, will prefix to the Catalogue the result of his curious inquiries into the history of collections of works of art in this country. Such a preface (if it does not run too much into detail) will be particularly appropriate to this Exhibition.

Both full-fledged and unfledged authors are in a maze. No. 50, in Albemarle-street, has this week ceased to exist. Ceased to exist, not through bankruptcy, but wealth. As Jacob Tonson moved from the Judge's Head in Fleet-street to Shakespeare's Head over against Catherine-street, in the Strand, so John Murray (Jacob's true successor) has transformed Murrays, No. 50, to Murrays, No. 49. Do we make ourselves understood? The King of Publishers, the Strahan, Tonson, Lintot of the times, has added No. 49 to No. 50 in Albemarle-street; and transferred Byron, Mrs. Russell, and the handbooks to next door. The old house—dear old No. 50—the place of business excepted, will remain intact. There John the third will reign like John the second. The change is wise. John the third is continuing the series of portraits of "our house." The favourite authors of the first and second John are properly kept in their old places. The walls were covered amply with pictures of John the second's authors. New walls were wanted for the men of the new house, for Mahon and Milman, Layard and William Smith, Ford and Cunningham, Elwin and Eastlake. In No. 49 there is a well-supported warehouse, with iron girders, for the stacking of unsold poetry—for John the third loves poetry, though he cannot find poets like John the second.

We looked into the branch National Gallery on Thursday last, and found those valuable public servants, Sir Charles Eastlake and Mr. Wornum, devising well-lighted screens for the exhibition of Turner's water-colour drawings. We did not observe that Mr. Ruskin was with them.

Waagen and Morris Moore are still talked about. It is untrue that the dear old Doctor employed his influence in putting Morris Moore into a Berlin bastille. Not he. Waagen would rather have asked him to a costly dinner, served on Raphael ware.

The foolish lad who purloined the Aldus and the Prynne has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and hard labour. Is the hard labour the task of reading Prynne?

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—The date of the opening of next Session was fixed at a Privy Council held by her Majesty at Windsor Castle on Friday week. It was ordered that Parliament should be further prorogued from the 16th December to Tuesday, the 3rd of February, "then to meet for the dispatch of business."

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—We are informed that Lord John Russell will, in all probability, return from Florence early in January, the primary object of the noble Lord's return being to take office. It is also said he will be created a peer, and take the lead in the House of Lords, as Earl Granville's health is much impaired.—*Herald*.

The interesting ceremony of the consecration of the new Church of St. Mary, Spring-grove, by the Bishop of London, being the first public act of his Lordship since his appointment, and the attractive locality in which the Church is placed, deserve longer notice than our space this week will allow; but the engravings and our report will appear in our next Number.

RUSSIA AND THE DANISH QUESTION.—The settlement of the question of the succession to the throne of Denmark, which was sanctioned by the London protocol of May 8, 1852, is very unsatisfactory to many persons both in Denmark and Germany who find that by that settlement the reversionary claims of the Czar of Russia to the throne of Denmark are very much improved. Some sixteen heirs to that inheritance between him and the present occupant have been cleared away, and only five lives left, three of which are young children and one a man of sixty-four. It would be worth the attempt on the part of the Powers of Europe in Conference assembled to interpose a bar to the Czar ever stepping "a as heir-at-law to the Danish throne." As his claims to the crown are derived from a former sovereignty of his house over a portion of Holstein, they would fall to the ground with the separation of Holstein from the Crown. The present King's life is worth very few years' purchase, his tenure of the throne worth still fewer; for there is every reason to make the many reports of his approaching abdication very probable. His chamberlain Berling has lately been in Sweden, as it is understood, for the purpose of purchasing estates for the King to retire to, together with the Countess Danner, on his relinquishing the throne. His heir, Prince Ferdinand, is already sixty-four years of age; and, if he mount the throne, and wield the sceptre conformably to the absolutist feelings and principles he is known to possess, he will infallibly bring about a revolutionary crisis in Denmark which neither he nor the Heir Presumptive, Prince Christian, will be able to suppress. Additional reasons these, if any were wanting, why Europe should at once take in hand the question of Denmark as a fitting appendix to the question of Russia, as soon as that chapter shall have been closed.—*Letter from Berlin*.



THE LATE PRINCE OF LEININGEN.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY LAROCHE, OXFORD-STREET.

THE LATE PRINCE OF LEININGEN.

THIS lamented Prince died on the morning of Thursday, Nov. 13, after only a few days' illness; and a memoir of his Serene Highness appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Nov. 22. The titles of the late Prince were Count de Linange, 1220; Landgrave, 4th of October, 1444; Prince of the Empire, 3rd July, 1779; hereditary member of First Chamber of the kingdom of Bavaria, 26th of May, 1818; and hereditary member of the First Chamber of the Grand Duchy of Baden, 22nd of May, 1833.

The accompanying Portrait of the deceased Prince has, by gracious permission, been engraved from a photograph in the possession of her Majesty.

LIONS FROM KERTCH.

THE information respecting these interesting additions to the British Museum is both scanty and doubtful. As far as can be ascertained, they appear to have been taken by the Russians, some thirty or forty years since, from Phanagoria, an old Greek settlement in Circassia. The ship in which they were conveyed foundered, and for

many years these lions lay at the bottom of the sea. By the action of the salt water their original white marble has now become black, and their form an almost shapeless mass. They were at length recovered, and placed in the Russian Museum at Kertch; and now, by the exertions of Colonel Westmacott, Dr. M'Pherson, and others, they lie in the British Museum.

We are happy to state that there has also been lately added to the British Museum the valuable collection of ancient ornaments and relics obtained from the catacombs at Kertch by Dr. M'Pherson, late Inspector-General of Hospitals, Turkish Contingent. They are the result of the excavations carried out at his expense during the recent occupation of Kertch by the Allied Armies, and the unfortunate destruction of the precious collections heretofore procured in the museum at that place has given an increased interest and value to the relics disinterred by Dr. M'Pherson, and which he has liberally presented to the Museum. They comprise, with vases of bronze, terra cotta, and glass, ivory carvings, ornaments of gold, and other metals, including examples of a high class of ancient Greek art, certain objects also of a later age, but of even greater interest to the English antiquary. These consist of personal ornaments of bronze, identical in form with those found in the Anglo-Saxon cemeteries in our own country, explored by the Hon. R. Neville and other archaeologists. The presence of these remains of so distinctly Saxon a character in the catacombs of Kertch can only be explained by the supposition that they are vestiges of some of the Varangian body-guards of the Byzantine Emperors. The Anglo-Saxon origin of many of those warriors is clearly stated by Ordericus and other historians. Dr. M'Pherson has in preparation a detailed publication of the results of his late researches in the Cimmerian Bosphorus, of which we recently gave an interesting outline in our Journal. We need scarcely add that Dr. M'Pherson's work is entitled to special patronage.

SEBASTOPOL TROPHIES.

AT the close of the war, Mr. Deane, the well-known submarine engineer, collected a large number of memorials of the Russian fortress, and, at the request of Sir William Codrington, arranged the articles in various fanciful forms. The principal part of the collection has, we understand, been presented to her Majesty, for ornamenting the grounds at Osborne, and they are well adapted for this purpose.

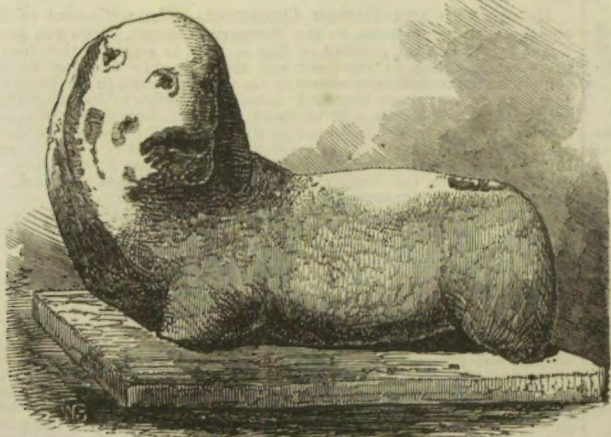
The group we have engraved is an exceedingly pleasing arrangement. In front are four 13-inch shells, which were recovered from the harbour of Sebastopol. Upon them is placed a large wheel, the part of a hydraulic press found in the dockyard. Above is a mitre-wheel from some machinery, surmounted by a 13-inch shell—a smaller shot and shell. In the background is a capstan with a brass top, taken out of a vessel sunk near the Dockyard Quay.

The base of the other large group is a piece of ornamental stone, found about the buildings; above is a wheel of a gun-carriage from

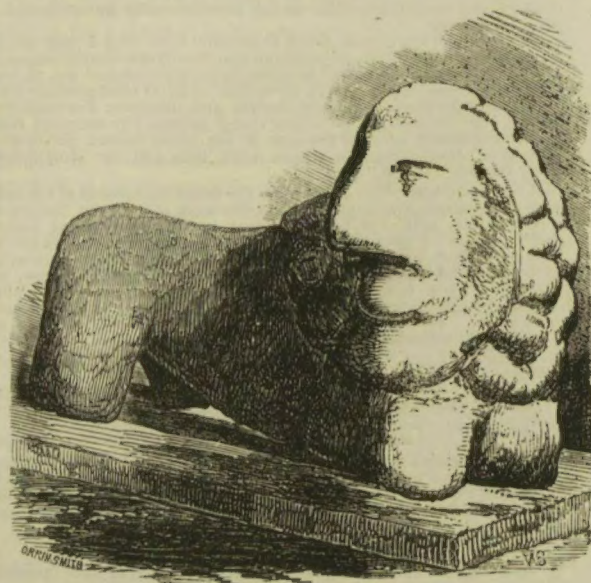
the Redan, surmounted by a 13-inch shell; with small shot and shell recovered from the harbour. In the background are burst half shells. In the foreground are two plate-shot, found in the Redan; these are a kind of shot which we have not in our service: they distribute when fired.

THE ICE AT CRONSTADT.

LETTERS received from St. Petersburg within the last few days announce that winter has set in much sooner this year than usual. During the period of 141 years in which account has been kept the Neva has only been sixteen times frozen over in the first half of the month of November; and it was only in 1812 that this took place so early as this year—viz., on the 10th ult. The suddenness and severity also



STONE LION FROM KERTCH.



STONE LION FROM KERTCH.

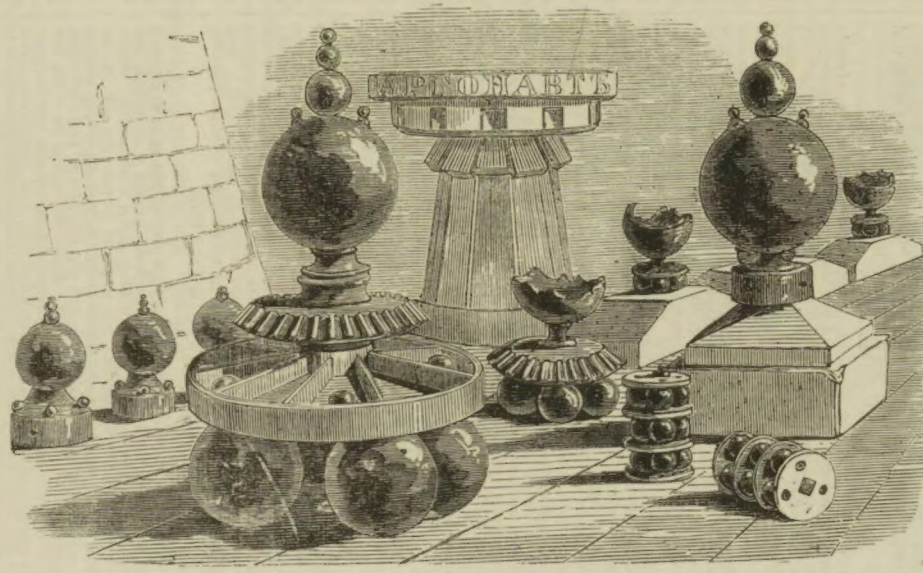


"THE NORTH SEA" STEAMER FORCING HER PASSAGE THROUGH THE ICE TO CRONSTADT.—SKETCHED BY R. T. LANDELLS.

with which it set in enabled it to overtake and make prisoners some fifty or sixty vessels which had already cleared out of the inner bay and anchored off the Tolboukin Light, to the great surprise of their crews. These suddenly found themselves inclosed in ice on the 10th ult. Soon afterwards, however, a stiff north-east breeze blew the ice out of the inner bay and set at liberty most of these ice-bound vessels; but one of them, however (the *Ceres*), was so damaged by the floating ice that she sank. At the same time the wind, which released all those that were lying in deep water, brought many others aground that were lying at the time in the so-called Little Road between Cronstot and Fort Menschikoff; for the effect of a high wind blowing either way in that narrow channel is to increase or diminish its depth by several feet. The captains of such vessels as did not come under the beneficial influence of this stiff north-easter, and were not thus blown out of their difficulties, have in most cases, where they did not lie too far from the open water, contracted with labourers to have passages sawn for them through the ice—an operation that costs about 150 silver roubles for each vessel, though it still requires a further combination of favourable circumstances to enable them to avail themselves of the opening. All further export from St. Petersburg was, of course, at an end, but bargains for exports next spring are reported as having been made to very considerable amounts. On the other hand, the plentiful falls of snow that took place in the nights of the 11th, 12th, and 13th ult., provided the home traffic with every possible facility for sledge travelling and conveyance.

Another account states that the price of all descriptions of fuel for families has risen very high at St. Petersburg, even at this early period of the winter; and the Government is about fixing the rate of prices, for the general benefit of the inhabitants, and to prevent any commotion among the poorer classes. Several ships have managed, by cutting through the ice at Cronstadt, and by the aid of steamers, for which as much as 300 roubles have been paid, to get away; but others have again been compelled to return without attaining this object.

Our Artist has returned from St. Petersburg, bringing with him several Sketches of the early frost, which has set in so unexpectedly, and made captive so many vessels and their crews; and, as there seems to be no prospect of the vessels getting away till next May, it will cause a very considerable loss on the north-country shipowners, as the crews will have to be kept in wages all the winter. A sailor frozen in at Cronstadt is in no enviable position, if his ship is in either of the moles, as fires are not allowed. There is a large cook-house, wherein is cooked all the victuals required; and when a vessel is so located the men have to walk a mile to and from the cuisine, which is a great hardship. When vessels are outside the mole, and see no chance of getting away, they are cut back into the mole, and lodgings are taken on shore for the men during the winter. There will be a strange mixture of nations this time, and it is doubtful whether they will live in perfect harmony; for sailors on shore, with nothing particular to do, are not the most quiet lodgers. There is a great run on boots lined with fur gauntlets, gloves made of



SEBASTOPOL TROPHIES.

leather, and lined with wool. Sheepskins have gone up considerably in value; in fact, there will be a great harvest reaped from these poor fellows in consequence of their being thus frozen in.

Hereafter we shall engrave a few of our Artist's sketches of this life in the ice at Cronstadt. The accompanying Illustration represents the *North Sea* screw steam-ship forcing her way up through the ice, on the 12th of November. "On the day of her arrival (says our Artist) we were all firmly fixed in the ice, and reports were spread that the ice continued for about thirty miles down the gulf. About one o'clock in the day smoke was seen in the distance, and a white form gradually approaching. It turned out to be the *North Sea* (Captain Marshall) screw-steamer, from Hull. It was a curious sight to see her bows covered with ice, and hanging down in masses at her stern. She succeeded in getting up to the entrance of the mole, where, after remaining a short time to discharge his passengers, the captain retraced his steps, not liking to risk being frozen in. I believe he returned to Revel, to unship his cargo. The people out there gave him great praise for the masterly way in which he brought up the vessel through the masses of ice. The ship being painted a light green, and so much white about her, gave her a very spectral appearance."

We add a few historical and descriptive details:—Cronstadt, which has, with its garrison, about 10,000 inhabitants, may be considered as the water-gate of St. Petersburg, for here most ships coming from seaward anchor; the smaller vessels run up to the mouth of the Neva, but the larger stop here to discharge a part of their cargo before going further, or they discharge it altogether into the warehouses that belong to the merchants of St. Petersburg. Here is also the chief station of the Russian fleet, the chief Custom-house, and the harbour for vessels of war, which will contain about thirty ships, and is protected by a mole, 450 fathoms in length, from the violence of the waves. Near this lies the middle haven, destined for the fitting out of ships of war; for at St. Petersburg only the hulls of vessels are built, and they are then, with infinite labour, transported on camels over the shallow bay of Cronstadt to this haven, to be finished and fully equipped. Further to the W. lies the Merchants' Harbour, capable of containing a thousand vessels, and therefore the most interesting and animated of the three. This harbour is protected on the N.W. by a bastion constructed of granite blocks, and on this is the most agreeable promenade of Cronstadt. From the Middle and the Merchants' Harbour two great canals run into the interior of the city. The quays on these canals, as well as those of the harbour, are also of granite, and in a style of magnificence such as scarcely any other commercial city can boast of; they were erected by the late Emperor, who has done more for Cronstadt than any other Russian Sovereign since the days of Peter the Great. The canal running from the Middle Harbour, begun by that extraordinary man, and finished by the Empress Elizabeth, brings up the men-of-war to the dock for repair. It will admit ten large ships at once. The whole basin, which is built with granite, can, by means of a steam-engine, be laid dry in two days, and filled again within six hours.

The fortifications of Cronstadt are very extensive; they were partly erected by Peter the Great, who soon

became aware that this spot must be the key and outwork for the defence of his capital. He built the fort of Cronstot, and commenced one on the island itself. Succeeding Governments completed these; and Paul I., in providing the rock of Riesbank with fortifications, under whose cannon any vessel must pass to enter the bay, seemed to have perfected the defences of the place; some batteries have, however, since then been erected by a Frenchman in the Russian service.

THE BIRMINGHAM FAT STOCK, POULTRY, AND ROOT SHOW.

BIRMINGHAM, long distinguished for vast and varied manufacturing industry, has recently established a claim on the attention of the agriculturists of England, and, we may add, of France, by holding every Christmas a show which, in its way, is a model worth the study and imitation of societies of more ancient date, and of officials with the revenues of an empire at their command. Before Mons. de St. Marie, the French Minister of Agriculture, finally completes his arrangements for the International Fat Cattle Show, which is to come off at Poissy in April next, he will save himself much trouble, and secure greater success, if he will send some one to report on the simple and business-like arrangements of Bingley Hall.

The Birmingham Show was first held, experimentally, in 1849, when 81 cattle, 40 sheep, 221 pigs, and 223 poultry, were sent for exhibition. This success led to the formation of a society or club, including, beside townsmen, the most influential landowners and agriculturists of the neighbouring counties of Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire. As a first step Bingley Hall was built, and thus a fitting edifice secured for future exhibitions.

The sudden fashion for poultry shows, created by the importation of Cochins-China fowls, was not neglected by the originators of the Birmingham Exhibition. The result was a special and triumphant success in that department, which has been maintained in every succeeding year, and may be said to have been the origin of a series of provincial and metropolitan poultry shows. In 1855 a show of roots was added. Implements—which in the confined space of Baker-street attract so much attention—have hitherto not had a place assigned to them, which seems odd, in the "hardware city."

This year, by arrangement, the Smithfield Club follows, after a week's interval, instead of preceding or clashing with the Birmingham Show. This is for the advantage of both. The one drawback to the success of the Birmingham Exhibition lies in the fact that the building of Bingley Hall, although admirable for agricultural purposes, has not answered as a speculation, for want of a tenant during all the three hundred and fifty-eight unoccupied days of the year. The Association has appealed to the town and neighbourhood for assistance by a regular canvass. We may be permitted to observe that this and all similar Shows are of more importance to the urban than to the agricultural population. The markets are the great shows, the butchers are the grand prize-givers, of the graziers and breeders. But towns like Birmingham, besides the gain of competition, carried on at a loss, to discover the cheapest mode of feeding the million, have also the advantage of a holiday, and a healthy excitement, which is inestimable in these times of perpetual hard work, and dearth of social gatherings. Live beasts are better lessons than picture-books: each breed is a lecture, if properly understood, in the history of British agriculture. On the familiar argument that country visitors eat, drink, and spend money on such occasions, we need not dwell; it is too obvious to need urging. And now for the Show of the 2nd December.

The first impression on entering Bingley Hall was that for its purpose it is quite equal to the Parisian Palace of Industry. lofty brick walls support a roof of glass, and give ample space, air, and light. The cattle, sheep, and pigs, occupied one compartment, while the noisy poultry were divided off by the show of roots and cabbages.

Of cattle there were twenty-three Herefords, twenty-eight Shorthorns, twenty-one Devons, fifteen cross-bred oxen, cows, and heifers; six Scotch oxen and steers, two Welsh; and nine oxen or steers, cows or heifers, in extra classes. The Herefords, as usual, were all bred either in their native county, or Shropshire, Worcestershire, and Breconshire, and all fed there too, except four—two of which belonged to Prince Albert, and two to Lord Hatherton. Herefords are not bred out of their special district, but they are fed wherever roots are cultivated—south of Peterborough. Mr. Phillips, of Ardington, won the first prize; Mr. Naylor, of Welshpool, the second prize for Herefords in Class 1; Mr. George Pitt, of Dilwyn, near Leominster, the first prize for heifers, with silver medal as breeder, and the gold medal for the best Hereford.

The Shorthorns, as usual, came more widely—from Gloucestershire, Yorkshire, Warwickshire, Wiltshire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Shropshire, Nottinghamshire, Northamptonshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire. Our old friend Richard Stratton won the first prize with gold medal for his ox under four years old, and the first prize, for his cow. The Duke of Beaufort won the first prize in Class 6. The Devons we found, for a wonder, bred out of Devon, Somerset, and Norfolk—that is to say in Warwickshire, by the Earl of Aylesford; and Mr. Abraham Umbers, of Weston Hall. Prince Albert won the first prize in Class 9; and the second prize, also commended, being in Class 10. But the Earl of Leicester had the first prize and finest animal of all, in Class 10; and Mr. Umbers won the two cow prizes, in Class 11. The gold medal, for oxen and steers, went to Mr. Stratton's white Shorthorn ox—on the ground, no doubt, of the superior size of the breed: in form, quality, and early maturity, the Lord Leicester's Devon steers, which wanted nine months of the age of the Shorthorn, was incontestably superior; indeed the Devon was one of the most level, round, even animals ever exhibited; and the Devon show was altogether wonderfully fine. But it is not a class of animal appreciated in the midland counties by the general run of butchers. The Shorthorns included names that were a guarantee for their excellence.

In the cross-bred oxen the first prize was a remarkably neat yellow dun ox, between a Shorthorn and West Highlander, with very much the character of the Highlander. The Earl of Derby showed a cross between a Brahmin hump-shouldered bull and a Shorthorn—a coarse overgrown brute, fit for the colliers; but a cow of the same breed was a very nice plump round specimen of beef, extremely mellow to the touch. Some of the other Shorthorn crosses were very good. The Duke of Beaufort carried off the first and second prizes in the Scotch class with a red and a dun West Highlander.

Colonel Pennant was the only exhibitor of Welsh runts, and obtained a first prize with an animal not to be compared to the one he showed at Smithfield last year.

The five Longhorns were very picturesque, and that is all we can venture to say about animals so unlike all we are now accustomed to admire. The prize went to Mr. Holborrow, of Knockdown, near Tetbury, Gloucestershire, for a cow which had had five calves alive in ten years.

The Sheep Show, it will be observed, was small. Mr. Smith, of Riseborough, Yorkshire, took the first prize for young Leicester wethers; and Squire Foljambé (until blind, so famous for his fox-hounds), the second prize: the Marquis of Exeter the first prize; and Mr. Slatter, near Cirencester, the second prize for Leicester wethers over twenty-two months old. Lord Walsingham carried the first and second prize and commendation in both classes for South-downs. Mr. Samuel Craven Pilgrim, near Hincley, Leicestershire, had the first prize as feeder and breeder in the class for young wethers of the Shropshire and other black or grey faced short-wooled sheep; and Mr. Henry Smith, of Sutton Maddock, near Shifnal, a second prize, and a first, the older class, for the same very useful breed, which is better known here than in the metropolis.

The Show of Pigs was splendid. The two prizes in the class under ten months old went into Berkshire—to George Morland and Richard Benyon, Esqrs, the first and second. In the next class, not exceeding fifteen months old, Prince Albert won the first prize, as exhibitor and breeder, with his favourite white pigs. His Royal Highness also won the first prize in the class for a pen of five pigs of one litter not exceeding six months old. In the same class, Mr. George Turner, of Barton, who figures as a breeder of successful Devons, also got a similar medal for black pigs of the Essex breed. But the pigs come from all counties, and are all good—from Oxfordshire, Staffordshire, Cumberland, Gloucestershire, Yorkshire, Warwickshire, Berkshire, Wiltshire, Devonshire, and also from North Wales. Three pens were disqualified by the veterinary examiners, as the teeth did not bear out the statements in the entries.

The Show of Roots was capably arranged. The silver cup was won by Mr. A. H. Johnston, Manor House, Acton, Middlesex. Prince Albert was commended for globe mangold; and Lord Leigh of Stoneleigh did not disdain to compete and win a second prize for potatoes—Mr. Taylor, of Mosely Hall, being first. The ox-cabbages were very large, firm, and fine.

Some idea may be formed of the importance of the Poultry Show when we mention that the list of prizes occupies eight closely-printed pages, without including the pigeons. The Dorkings were very good, particularly the grey. The game made a magnificent display in every variety. It was the part of the exhibition which attracted the most attention from country visitors.

Altogether the Birmingham people have every reason to be satisfied with the gentlemen who arranged the whole affair; and, if they are wise, will take care that it does not languish for want of funds.

We cannot conclude this hurried notice without observing on the admirable arrangement of the Catalogue, which, with its index of Exhibitors and list of Prizes, left nothing to be desired, except a description of the classes of the cattle.

THE FRAUDS ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

The excitement occasioned in the monetary and commercial world by the discovery of the railway frauds does not seem in the least abated, for, notwithstanding the very untoward state of the weather on Wednesday, the Clerkenwell Police Court was from an early hour crowded by persons anxious to catch a glimpse of, and hear the charges against, the prisoners Redpath and Kent, who were placed in the dock at half-past one o'clock. Kent did not appear to have suffered from his confinement; but it was remarked that Redpath did not look so well: he seemed to be flushed and feverish. Mr. Giffard, instructed by Mr. Humphreys, appeared as before for the prosecution; Mr. Wontner, the solicitor, for Redpath; and Mr. Dodd, the solicitor, for Kent. Mr. Dodd applied to have the case again adjourned until Friday (yesterday), as it was inconvenient for Mr. Hawkins, Kent's counsel, to attend on Wednesday. Mr. Tyrwhitt said, in any event, the case would have to be adjourned until Friday, and then Mr. Hawkins would have an opportunity of seeing and examining the witnesses examined.

Mr. Giffard reminded the magistrate that at the last hearing six distinct cases of fraud were made out against Redpath; and it would now be the duty of the prosecution to show how Redpath obtained the means of carrying out those frauds. The mode of doing business at the Great Northern Railway was this:—When a transfer came in, the transfer was placed on a transfer file, and afterwards it was compared with a table of transfer numbers, which would show whether the transferee was still a stockholder or not. If he were, there was no difficulty in referring to that number in the register, while if he were not the number was added to the table which showed the amount of stock held by each proprietor, as well as the transfer number. From this table the dividend balance-sheets were made out every half-year, and it would be shown that Redpath had caused the table to be altered under Kent's direction to meet the case of his particular frauds. This part of the case related to the common law offence of misdemeanour; but there were four other statutory charges of forgery which would be brought against Redpath, but not at present. It would be shown that he had forged transfers of stock, some in fictitious names, and others in the names of existing persons. Six cases of alterations in the register had already been proved where the prisoner had increased his stock by 1000*l.*, while in other cases he had falsely reduced the debit of his account by 5000*l.*

A number of witnesses connected with the Share Market were examined for the purpose of showing the mode in which Redpath had disposed of the stock which he had appropriated. The following evidence of two of the clerks of the Great Northern Railway Company throws some light on the way in which he managed the books.

John Holland, 34, George-street, Vauxhall, clerk of the railway clearing-house at Euston-square: In 1852 and 1854 I was in the service of the Great Northern Railway in the audit-office. In the evening I occasionally assisted in the registration-office. Assisted in preparing the books for the half-yearly dividend for December, 1853. My duty consisted of entering on the balance-sheet the names of persons who were entitled to receive dividends. I entered from the stock register all under the letter R from the balance-sheet of 1853, the names of persons entitled to dividends. In that book I left out the names of Ravenhill and Redpath, which have been since added. Ravenhill's name has been added because he had stock before the dividend, and before he (witness) had made it up. The reason Redpath's name was omitted was that Kent came down and made a pencil-mark against his name, and told me not to mention it. Redpath's name was added in the handwriting of Redpath himself after Ravenhill's.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wontner: The book closed in the early part of February. Ravenhill's transfer came in on the 2nd of that month. I have given the correct reason for adding Ravenhill's name. I was engaged on the balance-sheet until the dividend was paid, but I had finished the letter "R" in January.

By Mr. Dodd: I can give no other reason why Redpath's name was omitted. There were a great many—as many as fifty—names added after I made up the balance-sheet before the dividend. The last entry is in the handwriting of Mr. Corhill.

By Mr. Tyrwhitt: It is a different kind of stock that is entered to the names after those in my handwriting.

Re-examined: It takes upwards of a month to make up the balance-sheet. The stock standing to the names of the parties, but not in my handwriting, might have been taken from the same ledger that I entered them from.

Mr. John Corhill: I am in the registration-office of the Great Northern Railway. The names of Redpath and Ravenhill, in the register of stock, were added by me. I added them after the books were closed for the dividend of the half-year ending December, 1853. I entered them because they were left out. The figures 1625*l.* opposite Redpath's name for Consolidated A Stock are in my handwriting. That entry does not stand as I originally wrote it. I have no doubt I entered it as it originally stood in the book. I altered it by Mr. Redpath's directions. On looking at it I find that the figures now stand over an erasure. I find that the erasure of the first figures extends below the line on which the figures are written. The erasure is low down enough to erase the figure "2," if it had been there. The warrant I made out for Mr. Redpath's dividend is the one produced. On turning to the transfer receipt-book I found that the transfer 11,669 is dated the 10th February, 1854. I entered in that book the entry I found there. It is a transfer from Redpath to Mr. McNeish. That was not the first entry there. There has been one there before, which I scratched out. I believe by the direction of Redpath. The amount is not the same amount that I entered—the figure "1" being substituted for the figure "5." When I entered it it was for 5000*l.*; it is now for 1000*l.* None of the old entry is left, but the date and number of the transfer. The original entry was of a different stock, being for the original 25*l.* stock. The entry in the transfer receipt-book 11,842 A, I made by the direction of Redpath. That entry is not printed like the other numbers, but it is in manuscript, and is at the bottom of a page. It stands next a number 11,842, which is printed. He gave me no reason at the time for doing it. The entry 12,090 A, from the same book, is in my handwriting, is in manuscript, and is at the bottom of a page, and is also between two printed numbers, which are genuine. The three transfers entered in the way I have mentioned Redpath told me was to be done to get them in for the half-year. The transfer-books at that time were closed. That half-year would be for the one ending December 15, 1853.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wontner: The figures I entered on the balance-sheet I believe were larger than they are now. My putting down the smaller figures afterwards would have the effect of giving Redpath a smaller dividend. [To explain this it may be stated that Redpath took credit originally for 7500*l.* by the forgery of six figures of 1, the net balance being 1500*l.* Having forged the six figures of 1 (6000*l.*), Redpath was obliged to reduce, and therefore fraudulently entered 5875*l.*, which left dividend 1625*l.*, only 125*l.* more than he was entitled to receive upon; but had the amount remained 7500*l.*, dividends would have been paid on 6000*l.* more stock than the capital issued, which would have caused an inquiry, and resulted in discovering the 125*l.* plus was too trifling to be noticed.] The transfer 11,842 appears to have been received on the 4th of January. The net transfers, 12,000, came into the office on the 28th January.

Mr. Humphreys said he should be prepared on Friday (yesterday) to go into four or five fresh charges of forgery, the transfers being for the sums of 1875*l.*, 2500*l.* A Stock, and 600*l.* B Stock. The case was then remanded until Friday, at two o'clock.

WILLIAM SNELL was again placed at the bar of the Clerkenwell Police-court on Thursday, charged with defrauding the Great Northern Railway Company of about 1000*l.* Additional evidence having been brought forward in support of the charge, the whole of the witnesses were bound over to appear against the prisoner at the next session of the Central Criminal Court on two charges of felony.

LADY BYRON'S GIFT TO KANSAS.—The following is the letter of Lady Byron (widow of the poet) which accompanied her donation for the relief of the free settlers in Kansas:—"Oct. 18, 1856.—Dear Mrs. Stowe.—Will you kindly undertake, in transmitting my subscription towards the relief of the sufferers in Kansas, to secure this point—that the money shall not be applied to the purpose of providing arms? It is, however, intended as an expression of sympathy with those who have resisted oppression at the hazard of life and property; and I cannot but hope that such sympathy is felt as warmly by many here as by—yours most truly, A. I. Noel Byron." The enclosure was a draught for 65*l.* sterling.

The liabilities of the Universal Provident Life Assurance Company have been ascertained by Mr. Croysdill to amount to about 4000*l.*, which will have to be defrayed by a call.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY STAFFORD.

IN common with some of our contemporaries a serious error occurred in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week with regard to the recent melancholy demise that has occurred in the family of Lord Stafford. It was not, as pretty generally stated, the Dowager Lady Stafford, but the Lady the wife of the actual Lord, who departed this life on the 19th ult. Her Ladyship, just deceased, was Julia Barbara, younger daughter of Edward Howard, Esq., F.R.S., of Glossop, the brother of Bernard Edward, twelfth Duke of Norfolk, and was married the 13th February, 1829, to Henry Valentine Stafford Jerningham, present Baron Stafford. Her Ladyship died suddenly on the 19th ult. at Cossey Hall, Norfolk, and her remains were interred on the 27th ult., at an early hour, in the private chapel of that mansion, according to the rites of the Church of Rome. Amongst those present at the solemn ceremonial were Lord Stafford, the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Leeds, the Hon. W. S. Jerningham, Mr. Augustus Fred. Stafford Jerningham (her presumptive), the Hon. C. W. Stafford Jerningham, the Hon. Francis Stafford Jerningham, Sir Pierce Mostyn, Captain Petre, Lord Lovat, the Master of Lovat, Mr. Edward Jerningham, the Hon. Major Frazer, Captain Hartopp, Mr. Scott Murray, Mr. Secker, Mr. Few, Mr. A. Hudson, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Buckler. In the family seat were Lady Lovat, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Stafford Jerningham, Miss Petre, and Miss Fountaine. After the usual prayers and psalms had been chanted by a large body of clergy the service of the Mass for the Dead was read by the Rev. Dr. Husebuth, who also delivered a sermon, or funeral oration, selecting as his text Job, vii. 21—"For now shall I sleep in the dust, and Thou shalt seek me in the morning, but I shall not be." The words were evidently suggested by the circumstances attending the death of the lamented lady, who, though when she retired to rest was as well as she had been for several days, was found dead in her bed the next morning, from the rupture of a bloodvessel. The oration ended, the pall was removed, and the Roman Catholic Bishop present proceeded to pronounce the "absolution," assisted by Dr. Husebuth and attendant priests, after which the body was lowered to its final resting-place in the family vault. The fitting up of the very beautiful chapel, which was carried out in the best possible taste, was done under the superintendence of Mr. White, a very confidential and attached servant on the estate. Mr. Lovett, of London, was the undertaker.

GENERAL SIR HENRY JOHN CUMMING, K.C.H.

This gallant officer, who died in his eighty-fifth year, at his residence, 15, Upper Grosvenor-street, on the 28th ult., entered the British Army in 1790, and shortly afterwards went with the 11th Dragoons to Flanders, where he served the whole of the campaign, during which occurred the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk, and the battles of Famars and Cateau; and at every other siege, battle, or general action the British army was engaged in during the campaigns of 1793 and 1795 in Flanders, and the rigorous winter campaign in Holland. In 1799 he was in the expedition to the Helder, and present at the different actions of that campaign; and was publicly thanked by his Royal Highness the Duke of York for having, when in command of a detachment of seventy men, defeated a body of three hundred French dragoons—the 11th on that occasion suffering a loss of thirty-three killed and wounded. In 1811 Cumming embarked with his regiment for the Peninsula, where he served with distinction for upwards of two years, and, from his well-known vigilance and activity, was constantly employed on outpost duties. He was present with the 11th at every engagement with the main body of the army, with the exception of Badajoz, and was one of the three officers highly complimented by the late Duke of Wellington after the action of El Bodon, where he was wounded; and on that day the late Marquis of Londonderry was sent to express to him the Duke's extreme approbation of the 11th Light Dragoons. For his conduct at El Bodon and Salamanca he received a gold medal. He became a Major-General in 1814. He was knighted in 1831, and was made a K.C.H. in 1833. He obtained the Colonelcy of the 12th Lancers in 1836, and became a General in 1846.

REAR-ADMIRAL BEECHEY.

REAR-ADMIRAL FREDERICK W. BEECHEY was born the 17th February, 1796. He was son of the celebrated Sir William Beechey, R.A. He entered the Royal Navy the 7th July, 1806. On the 20th May, 1811, when midshipman of the *Astrea*, he assisted, after a long and warmly-contested action, at the capture of the French ship *Renommée*; and on the 25th of the same month of the French ship *Néréide*, and also at the taking of the settlement of Tamatave. Beechey was also in the expedition to New Orleans in 1815. He accompanied, in 1818, Sir John Franklin then Lieut. Commander of the *Trent* brig in a northern expedition under Captain David Buchan; and on the 22nd January, 1819, he was appointed lieutenant of the *Hecla* sloop, Commander William H. Parry, in which he penetrated to long. 113 deg. 54 min. 43 sec. W within the Arctic circle, and received in consequence a Parliamentary reward of 200*l.* He was, in 1821, Lieutenant of the *Adventure* sloop, Captain W. H. Smyth. On the 5th Nov. following, having been appointed, in conjunction with his brother, Henry W. Beechey, to co-operate with the *Adventure* in conducting overland a survey of the north coast of Africa, he set out from Tripoli for that purpose. The result of his researches, which extended as far eastward as Derma, and lasted until July 25, 1822, have been fully detailed by himself in his "Proceedings of the Expedition." Beechey, in 1825, as Captain of the *Blossom*, went on a voyage of discovery, via Cape Horn, to Behring Strait, acting with the contemporaneous and differently-directed expeditions of Captains Franklin and Parry in their efforts to ascertain the existence of a North-West Passage. During the three years and a half of Captain Beechey's absence from England he took formal possession in the Pacific of the islands called Gambier's Group; discovered five others; passed Behring Strait, and penetrated, in August, 1826, to a point northward of Icy Cape. He afterwards discovered Port Clarence and Grantley Harbour. The *Blossom*, at length, after traversing 73,000 miles, and rendering most essential service to the science of navigation, arrived at Spithead in September, 1828. Captain Beechey published a history of the proceedings. He was afterwards appointed to the *Sulphur* for the purpose of surveying the coast of South America, whence his health obliged him to return in the autumn of 1836; subsequently he was employed in surveying the coasts of Ireland and England. He became a Rear-Admiral of the Blue in 1854. The gallant Admiral was also a Professional Member of the Marine Department of the Board of Trade, and President of the Royal Geographical Society. He died on the 29th ult.

WILLIAM LOCKHART, ESQ., M.P.

WILLIAM LOCKHART, Esq., M.P. for the county of Lanark, Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Lanarkshire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, and Dean of Faculty of the University of Glasgow, died on the 25th ult., at his seat, Milton Lockhart, N.B. Mr. Lockhart, who, at the time of his demise, was about seventy years of age, represented Lanarkshire since 1841. He took a deep interest in the affairs of that county, and was most assiduous in the discharge of his Parliamentary duties. He was universally respected for his uprightness of conduct and independence of character. Mr. Lockhart, in politics, was a somewhat extreme but consistent Conservative. He was the eldest son of the late Dr. Lockhart, Minister of College parish, Glasgow, and was half-brother of the late John Gibson Lockhart. Sir Walter Scott's son-in-law (the celebrated reviewer), of the Rev. Dr. Lawrence Lockhart, of Inchinnan, and of Mr. Robert Lockhart, of Glasgow.

THOMAS AINSWORTH CROOK, ESQ.

This gentleman, who has been twenty years in mercantile business at Rochdale, in Lancashire, died recently at Blackpool, in the same county. Mr. Crook was a Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Lancaster, Captain of the Rochdale troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, and a magistrate for Lancashire. He also filled various other important offices connected with public charities, trusts, and companies. Mr. Crook was married, but had no children. He was much and deservedly respected.

B. J. ANGELL ANGELL, ESQ.

BENEDICT JOHN ANGELL ANGELL, Esq., of Rumsey House, near Calne, Wilts; of Old Park, near Dover; and of Stockwell Park House, Surrey; died on the 26th ult., at Rumsey House, aged seventy-eight. This highly-respected gentleman was the son of Benedict Browne, Esq., of Studley Manor, near Calne, and at six years of age inherited the vast estates in Yorkshire, Surrey, Kent, and Wiltshire, which were left his father under the will of John Angell, Esq., of Stockwell Park, who died in 1785, and whose name he assumed. Owing, however, to the wording of the will, litigation ensued, which lasted for sixty years, though Mr. Angell, the subject of this notice, was always in possession. Mr. Angell was also the proprietor of the Spurn Lighthouse, at the mouth of the Humber, by the compulsory sale of which to the Trinity House his income was reduced many thousands a year.

The first bearer of the name of Angell in England was Roger, a Swiss, and a famous captain in the time of Henry VII. (1485). This Swiss captain behaved with marked valour at the Battle of Bosworth Field. Members of the Angell family subsequently held high appointments under Elizabeth, James, and the two Charleses. John Angell, commonly called the Caterer, married the daughter of Sir Robert Edolpe, and during the Civil War settled at Crowhurst, in Surrey, where he had twenty children. The cause, indeed, of the late protracted litigation arose from the vain endeavour of numerous persons to prove descent from this John the Caterer, who, on his tomb at Crowhurst, is termed "vir virorum." Crowhurst old church is filled with the monuments to the Caterer's children; from one of whom, a female, Mr. Angell, just deceased, descended in a direct line.

A Roman Catholic Cemetery is about to be established in the vicinity of London. The arrangements will comprise a cathedral, a convent, and a hospital, to be endowed and supported from the revenues arising from burials.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

In the absence of any real political difficulty at home, those who are good enough to think for the Government have invented one in the person of Lord John Russell. It would almost seem that Lord Palmerston had deferred the meeting of Parliament until a date somewhat later than usual, in order to postpone, as long as possible, the encounter with this terrible antagonist. During the autumn dark rumours have been circulated of Lord John's designs. It has been whispered that he was hiding himself in Italian villas, nefariously contriving new Reform Bills, with which to overthrow the Premier. Some friends of Government, in the extreme of their disgust, met this rumour full front by a loud declaration that Lord Palmerston was preparing a much better Reform Bill, and, therefore, that Lord John Russell was throwing away his labour. Both bills seem to be as much forgotten as if—may we be pardoned for the suspicion—they had never existed. But the Russell terrorism has taken a new form. Lord John is now held to be desirous of getting into the present Cabinet, as a Minister of Education, or in some other capacity. Now, Lord Palmerston is affectionately entreated to take care of himself; to remember that Lord John Russell has a *specialité* for ill-treating colleagues and undermining Cabinets; and that the taking him into the Cabinet would be a deliberate measure of suicide. The Premier is implored not to think of such an alliance, and to send Lord John into the House of Lords. The nation must be in a most satisfactory condition when we can afford to terrify ourselves with such diminutive phantoms.

More terrible enmity is threatened. The Manchester party have, according to their own statements, bound themselves by vows of great intensity to confront the Premier upon two questions—upon his foreign policy, and upon the preservation of the military and naval establishments. On the first they hope to be assisted by the leaders of Opposition and in the second they look to support from the country, on the ground that taxes are enormous and unjust. Whether it be true or not that their threats have induced Lord Palmerston to suggest to the moderate Conservatives that office is open to sensible men who see at the present time no need of party remains to be discovered; the Disraeli "following" fancied they had discovered that it was so in the selection of Mr. Wortley for Solicitor-General. One thing is certain—namely, that though a great number of people may be dissatisfied with Lord Palmerston's foreign management, no one is dissatisfied that we have a splendid army and navy, the use of which may be found out at any moment. The nation has had its eyes opened upon a good many points during the last four years; and though once the time nearly approached.

When that great fact, the Cotton League, could teach us to disdain the sails that won Trafalgar, and the swords that smote in Spain, such a time will not occur again. Manchester will have no chance against our army and navy.

A legal argument of a good deal of interest occupied the Common Pleas early in the week. The question whether a litigant is bound by what is done, in his name, by his counsel, though without his instructions and even against his will, is *sub lite* in the case of Swynfen and Swynfen. In this case Sir Frederic Thesiger, actuated, it is said, by a consideration of which his client had lost sight, and which involved a circumstance that would have been perilous to her cause, acceded to a compromise in the highest degree distasteful to the lady who was fighting for what she regarded as her rights. We have divested the case of its accessories, in which rather remarkable personalities occur, as the broad point whether the counsel does not become, in the eye of the Court, the party whose interests he represents, is that which the Judges have taken time to consider.

Lord Lucan has charged the press, and has been forced to retreat, with disaster. His Lordship was so offended with certain comments upon his conduct and character made by our contemporary, the *Daily News*, that he rushed into the Exchequer to ask a jury to punish the impertinent critic. No doubt, while the trial was proceeding on Wednesday, the Earl's health—and good luck to him, and confusion to the "abominable scribblers"—was drunk in morning restoratives, and with strange excretions, by many a shaky-handed and rubicund old officer in the west of London. But the jury—which included some military men—were unable to see, with Sir Frederic Thesiger, that the Earl had been ill used; and though the advocate, with consummate tact, tried to move the sympathies of the Court—less for his own client, who is not an interesting martyr, than for the memory of the gallant Raglan—the verdict implied that Lord Lucan had nothing to complain of. Mr. Edwin James irreverently compared the conduct of Lords Cardigan and Lucan, in regard to each other, to that of two great schoolgirls quarrelling—an illustration that must have given much offence in the club windows.

Dr. Waagen has declared, not to Mr. Morris Moore, with whom he considers it impossible to hold intercourse, but at him, that he (the Doctor) had nothing to do with Mr. Moore's arrest in Berlin, and that Moore was indebted for that attention to the information of a man of his own political party, whose statements were so specific that the police were compelled to act. The Doctor further alleges that though Mr. Moore's bitter hostility to himself is not a thing he can notice, he has reason to know that Mr. Moore has been endeavouring, by the aid of money, to obtain details of Dr. Waagen's private life. He also adds new hints of his scepticism as to the Moore-Raphael, and these the fiery picture-dealer will, perhaps, find it less easy to forgive than the Doctor's imputations against his conduct.

Manchester, which would really seem to realise one part of the Hebrew description of the Cave of Adullam, to which every one that was "discontented" betook himself, has adopted the Maine Liquor Law agitators, who have commenced a series of meetings for the purpose of bringing public opinion to the point of demanding a law forbidding the sale of any intoxicating liquid. Perhaps, unless a hint from us be too unacceptable to be risked, we might advise that the anti-liquor men amalgamate with the anti-army-and-navy-men from the same locality. "Union is strength," as Bacon did not say; and, as there is a good deal of community in the arguments of each party, the whole had better be thrown into a common stock. It is very desirable to break all your bottles of fine old port, because John Scroggs gets tipsy at the ginshop and dances on his wife, and because you remember that you yourself talked a good deal more nonsense than was necessary after your last christening dinner. So down with all drink—or, rather, down with none of it, throw it away! By similar logic armies and navies may be abused. Russia, for instance (berging the Manchester men's pardon for a momentary allusion to their patron), used her army for aggression; and England has, in her turn, done some strong things with her fleet. So disband your sailors, and sell your steam machinery to the factories. Decidedly, we recommend an amalgamation (limited liability) under the title of the United Watermen's and Peacemongers' Association for the Suppression of Wine and War.

The singular variations in weather during the last ten days will probably be recognised in the mortality returns. The rapid fall of the thermometer, the intense cold, and then a day of foul thaw, sleet, and

wretchedness, instantly followed by another severe frost, will be "remembered in our cups;" but cups that would please the Maine fanatics, and that neither cheer nor inebriate; in fact, we "do remember—an apothecary."

MUSIC.

THE performance of "Fidelio" at DRURY LANE, on Tuesday last, and its reception by the audience, were exceedingly remarkable, and reminded us of the impression made by this opera in the now distant days when it was first produced in this country, and when it was afterwards brought on this same Drury Lane stage in an English dress during the brilliant career of Malibran.

As now produced at Drury Lane, "Fidelio" is performed in the original language and form. The drama has not undergone the slightest alteration, and the German music, cleared of every Italian interpolation, is sung by German singers. The performance, indeed, was imperfect in some respects, but this remark does not apply to the manner in which the principal parts were sustained. Of the main characters who are the whole persons of the drama, four (and these the most important) were acted and sung with a degree of excellence which has not been often surpassed; and that is a great thing to say of any performance. In the first place, Madame Rudersdorf has gained "golden opinions" by her beautiful and affecting personation of Leonore, the most interesting of all opera heroines. Madame Rudersdorf makes no effort at display—does not strive to make "telling points." Her singing was equally simple, earnest, and beautiful as her acting; and her success was triumphant. Reichardt's Florestan was a performance of a similar kind—deeply pathetic, and thoroughly German. Formes is probably the best Rocco now on the stage—the best, at all events, that we have ever seen. He brings out admirably the features of this striking character, the kind-hearted gaoler, compelled to obey the orders of his superior, while his soul revolts at their atrocity. In the dungeon scene, at the moment when the governor draws his sword to execute his fell purpose, Rocco's management of clutching his pickaxe, as if suddenly impelled to rush forward in defence of the helpless prisoner, was a fine stroke of art, and, we think, new. The part of Marcelline, the gaoler's daughter, was pleasantly acted and prettily sung by Madame Sedlitzek; but the comic scenes between her and Jago were sadly marred by the incompetency of the performer who enacted that personage. The part of Pizarro, too, was feebly sustained by Mr. Hamilton Braham, a performer of some talent; but on this occasion he seemed quite unprepared for his task.

It is to be regretted, also, that a performance in many respects so interesting should have suffered from the very slovenly execution of the choruses, which form a most important feature of this opera. The orchestra, ably conducted by Herr Anschuetz, was tolerable.

THE SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY gave its first performance of this season at Exeter Hall on Friday last week. It consisted of "Solomon"—not one of Handel's greatest works, but still one that bears the stamp of his mighty genius. The subject is so poorly and meanly treated by the author of the poem (if such it can be called), that Handel himself could not but feel the deadening influence of such a theme. It is a matter of eternal regret that this should be, more or less, the case with so many of the "Mighty Master's" immortal works—for immortal they must be, notwithstanding their defects. But the truth is that, with the exception of "The Messiah" and "Israel in Egypt" (the words of which are taken almost entirely from the Sacred Scriptures), none of his oratorios have poems worthy of him. He was ignorant of English literature, and fell into the hands of nameless scribblers, who palmed upon him trash, the worthlessness of which he was unable to discern. Still it is marvellous to see the use he made of such materials and the sublime ideas suggested to his mind by verses no better than doggerel. None of Handel's oratorios, therefore, must be suffered to die; and the Sacred Harmonic Society deserves general gratitude for the revival and preservation of some of them which seemed to be falling into oblivion. Among these is "Solomon," which, we believe, was never once performed entire during the long period between Handel's death and its reproduction only a few years ago by the Sacred Harmonic Society. Notwithstanding the comparative weakness of this oratorio as a whole, it includes some of the composer's grandest and most beautiful efforts. The double choruses, especially the famous "From the censor curling rise," are gigantic structures of choral harmony, and the scene of the "Judgment" full of expressive melody and dramatic effect. The festivities attending the visit of the Queen of Sheba give occasion for a kind of music glowing with "barbaric pearl and gold"—somewhat too brilliant and voluptuous, perhaps, for the conventional gravity of a sacred subject, but very charming, and forming one of the most attractive portions of the work. In short, "Solomon," with all its imperfections, must always be welcome to every lover of Handel. The Sacred Harmonic Society's performance of it left nothing to be desired. Every part of it had been carefully studied and prepared, under the able direction of Mr. Costa. The principal singers were Madame Rudersdorf, Miss Dolby, Miss Sherrington, Mr. Montem Smith, and Mr. Thomas; and the mighty choruses were executed with the utmost precision, clearness, and power.

THE AMATEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY commenced its eleventh season with a concert on Monday evening last, at the Hanover-square Rooms. Having repeatedly described the character and objects of this society, it is sufficient to remind our musical readers that it is a large body, belonging entirely to the fashionable classes of society, who have formed a complete and powerful orchestra, and also a large vocal choir of male and female voices, capable of executing with full effect the instrumental and vocal works of the great classical masters; and that its concerts are among the most brilliant musical entertainments of the metropolis. Of this description was the concert of Monday last. The selection of music consisted of symphonies and overtures of Beethoven and Mendelssohn; of a pianoforte concerto of Mozart played by Mr. Wallow, an amateur who has few superiors among professional performers; and of several fine madrigals, and part-songs sung by the choir: the whole being under the able direction of Mr. Henry Leslie. The room was crowded to the doors with elegant company.

MR. GEORGE FORBES, the eminent pianist, has begun his annual series of concerts at the Eyre Arms concert-room, St. John's Wood. Notwithstanding the somewhat inconvenient remoteness of the locality, these entertainments have proved exceedingly successful, attracting the musical inhabitants of that large and fashionable suburb. The first concert, on Tuesday evening, was an interesting selection of the most favourite vocal and instrumental music of the day. The principal singers were Miss Ransford, Miss Eyles, Signor Marras, and Mr. Allan Irving; and the instrumentalists were Mr. Cheshire on the harp, Signor Regondi on the concertina and guitar, and Mr. Forbes on the pianoforte. The performances were excellent, and warmly applauded by a crowded audience.

Mlle. DE HERMIT.—The extraordinary juvenile pianiste whose performances in London last season were listened to with wonder and delight by all who heard them, has lately been playing with great success at Madrid, under the patronage of the Queen of Spain.

THE THEATRES, &c.

LYCEUM.—The tragedy of "Othello" was performed on Monday. People were curious to see how Mr. Dillon, whose style in the parts in which he had previously appeared was not at all distinguished by declamatory specialities, would succeed in a high tragic character, abounding in opportunities for eloquent display as well as for passionate expression. *Othello*, however, is essentially a domestic character—the feelings of the husband are the motive-powers of the situations. That Mr. Dillon could give the finest expression to these feelings had already been demonstrated; it only remained to ascertain how he would sustain them on the high emotional level to which they might be poetically elevated. The trial has ended in the most satisfactory manner. Mr. Dillon's *Othello*—less declamatory and more natural than usual—resembles rather the simple portrait given by German actors than that more complex delineation so liberally compiled by English performers. Mr. Dillon will henceforth be able to take high ground indeed in his professional career. The other characters were well supported. Mrs. Dillon's *Ishemona* was confident and affectionate; and Mr. Stuart, in his *Iago*, was forcible and pointed. *Roderigo* found a clever representative in Mr. Shore; and Mr. Barrett's *Emiliano* was capital. The comic drama of "Good for Nothing" followed, and gave opportunity for Mr. J. L. Toole to exhibit his peculiar humour in *Tom Diddle*. Miss Woolgar,

in *Nan*, evinced an admirable appreciation of the natural elements of character, good in themselves, but needing culture for their perfect exhibition. In parts like these this actress is inimitable. The house was full; and during the evening the applause was frequent. Mrs. Howard Paul achieved a great success by her peculiar singing of "Bonnie Dundee" at this theatre on Monday evening. Mrs. Howard Paul possesses a contralto voice of superb quality, and it is heard to remarkable advantage in that class of Scotch music demanding vigorous expression and hearty outburst of feeling.

ASTLEY'S.—Mr. Cooke, encouraged by the great success of his equestrian version of "Richard the Third," has produced "Macbeth" with the same accessories, mounting the Scottish Generals in the opening scenes, and the soldiers in the closing tableau attacking with life-like reality Dunsinane. Yet the equestrian illustration does not interfere with the legitimate progress of the tragedy; but the horses are resorted for the situations and effects with such judgment as to bring out the peculiar resources of the theatre to excellent advantage. The tragedy is in other respects fairly represented.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE only event which has created any interest in the racing world during the past week has been the rumoured sale of Blink Bonny to "Mr. Howard" and his friends, who have bought several very high-priced yearlings this season, and are likely to prove "a great fact" in the annals of Weatherby. The sum of £3500 is said to have been refused for this mare early in the spring, and since then she has won eight races, amounting to £2187; in fact she has only lost three times, and in two of these races she was beaten a head and a neck from the winner, while in the third she was completely ridden to a stand-still. This year Ignoramus' has been the only form to compare with hers, and if she gets through the Derby and Oaks, the meeting between her and Lord Milton's flyer, for the St. Leger, will create a degree of betting excitement seldom accorded to Doncaster. The elegant Knight of St. George has been put out of training, and is now in Lord Exeter's stud at Burleigh. He won five races out of thirteen, amounting in all to £5157, and he has not run during the last two seasons. Bonny Scotland is, we hear, likely to be sent to the United States, which has lately lost its old trotting champion, Ripton, who was killed by a kick from a horse. Mary Copp is advertised for sale at 400 guineas, which is about one-eighth of what she was bought in for, at Tattersall's this time last year, by her owner and Mr. Stanley.

We understand that about 1630 racehorses have contested stakes during the past season, which shows an increase of about 320 over the number in 1849. Of the above, 230 were trained at Newmarket, which is rather below the average. The new tan gallop on the Heath will, however, we hope, bring about a new order of things, now that Baron Rothschild has deserted Ruseley for its sake.

A great steeplechase for £500 a side is said to be on the tapis at Melton; between Abd-el-Kader (to be ridden by James Mason) against The Clown (with Robert Sherwood, who won the Derby on Wild Dayrell, in the saddle). This match faintly reminds one of the days when Cook Robin and "The Marquis" met Vyvian and Becher, or when Messrs. Ross and Osbaldeston contended on Clinker and Clasher.

An interesting list of huntsmen and whips which has just appeared in the *Sporting Review*, informs us that there are 103 regular packs of foxhounds in England and Wales, 17 in Ireland, and 7 in Scotland. To the former the family of Treadwells furnished three huntsmen and one whip; the Hillses two huntsmen and two whips; and the Goodalls two huntsmen and one whip; while Mr. Meynell Ingram has three Leedhams on his staff. There are also three Maidens, father and two sons, the eldest of the latter first whip to Stephen Goodall with the Kildare, and three Beerses. About one-fourth of the above 127 are hunted by the masters in person, a practice which has rather the of late. Hence there seems but little prospect of the realisation of utilitarian dream of an age.

When the gorse is in
The foxhound is dumb

There are also about nine packs of staghounds in England, while the harriers and beagles are "lezion," to say nothing of the scratch foxhound packs, which are conducted on the primitive principle of each farmer bringing a hound to the meet, and taking it by turns to act as whip. All hunting has been at a dead lock for four or five days past, but on the very day on which the famous Quorn run, which we last week occurred, Lord Southampton had a very capital time of an hour and thirty-five minutes. Still, looking at the accounts of runs from all parts of the country, foxhunters have not had a very auspicious season so far. Earl Fitzhardinge's hounds have come into their Berkeley country; and we hear that the pack which Mr. Assheton Smith has presented to the Craven country numbers thirty couples. Markwell, we regret to say, is again sadly feeling the effect of his accident, and we trust that he will not be forgotten by the sportsmen in the Cheshire and Forfarshire counties which he hunted so well. Coursing meetings have been utterly disarranged by the frost; but at present Lee-bridge is fixed for Monday; Spelthorne Club, for Tuesday and Wednesday; Red Dial (Wilton), Staunton Harold, and Croft, for Wednesday; Barton-on-Humber, Mountains-town and Altcar Club for Wednesday and Thursday; and Market Drayton, for Thursday. The sale of Mr. Jardine's celebrated kennel of greyhounds will take place on Saturday, the 13th inst., at Aldridge's, St. Martin's-lane.

The disputed sculler's race between Rice and Wade, for £25 a side will be rowed on Tuesday, from Woolwich to Limehouse Hole; and a match on the Clyde and the Thames in the week after will about make up the sum total of boating activities for the present year.

THE FRENCH CURRENCY.—Large quantities of silver five franc pieces continue to be exported from France. It is understood that the question as to the desirability of adopting an exclusively gold standard is again occupying the attention of the French Government.

THE RUSSO-FRENCH ENTENTE CORDIALE.—A grand ball was given at Cherbourg on the 24th ult. to the officers of the Russian squadron by the French naval and military officers of that port. It took place in the magnificent ball-room at the Hotel de Ville, which was splendidly fitted up for the occasion, and the glittering appearance of so many uniforms and the rich toilets of the ladies had a most striking effect. At nine o'clock Admiral Behrens, accompanied by his staff, the Russian Consul-General, and the Vice-Consul, all in full uniform, entered, and were received with all the honours. There was a Russian lady present, to whom the *place d'honneur* had been assigned, and who, on her arrival, was presented by the stewards of the ball with a magnificent bouquet, ordered from Paris expressly for the occasion. On the 26th, the Russian Admiral gave a dinner on board his ship. All the vintners were invited from Paris in a van, accompanied by a number of cooks to superintend the serving of it. In a few days the officers of the fleet will give a ball; and on the arrival of the Grand Duke Constantine he will be invited to a grand fête given by the town. Magnificent receptions are also in preparation for the Russian squadron at Brest and Toulon, which ports they will visit on leaving Cherbourg.—Letter from Paris.

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA'S STATE CARRIAGE.

THE State Carriage manufactured for the Empress of Russia, of which we gave an Engraving, was that used by her at the late coronation. It appears to be at least of French design, if not execution; is somewhat rococo in style; and presents one mass of rather unmeaning gilt ornaments and plate glass—of which last the upper part of each side is composed. Its gaudy effect would no doubt be well calculated to please the taste of the nation for whom it was designed.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

We have often mentioned the progressive luxury of the costumes of the present day, and we have now to record their still further enrichment. Ladies' dresses are composed of plain velvet, or moiré antique; they are worn very long, almost trailing behind. The corsage and front of the skirt are richly embroidered with silk and jet, in rows or separate bouquets. Furs are adopted for the trimming of mantlets and *sorties de bal*. The most fashionable furs for walking dresses are martens. Dresses are also trimmed with fur, which is an innovation in Parisian costumes; ermine being worn for *les sorties de bal*, Court trains, or manteaux. It is worn also in every style of



PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

toilet at home. We have, however, remarked some Court dresses trimmed with swansdown. During the last season a trimming of ostrich feathers was introduced, but was only worn for the flounces of a train or cloak: the corsage and skirts of dresses now have the same trimming. Feathers will be generally worn, not only on each side of the bonnet, but laid on flat round the front both, outside and inside. Head-dresses for evening parties are composed of ostrich feathers of every colour; but are never worn alone, excepting in full Court dress. These feathers are mixed with fringes, tresses, leaves, velvet, or pearls. These coiffures are composed beforehand like garlands of flowers.

Bonnets are still worn very small: they fit exactly round the cheeks. The *tour de tête* is very full, to accompany the face, and is made of the lightest materials possible, either in *tulle illusion*, mixed with velvet or other flowers, or small light tufts of ostrich feathers: this new ornament is gracefully elegant.

The style of coiffures for evening parties is not yet decided; they are

at present the same as during the past season, that is, composed of the finest *tulle illusion*, transparent flowers, &c.

Dressing-gowns are worn of cashmere, either interwoven or printed in large patterns, after the Oriental fashion: they are fastened with a rich silk cord and tassel.

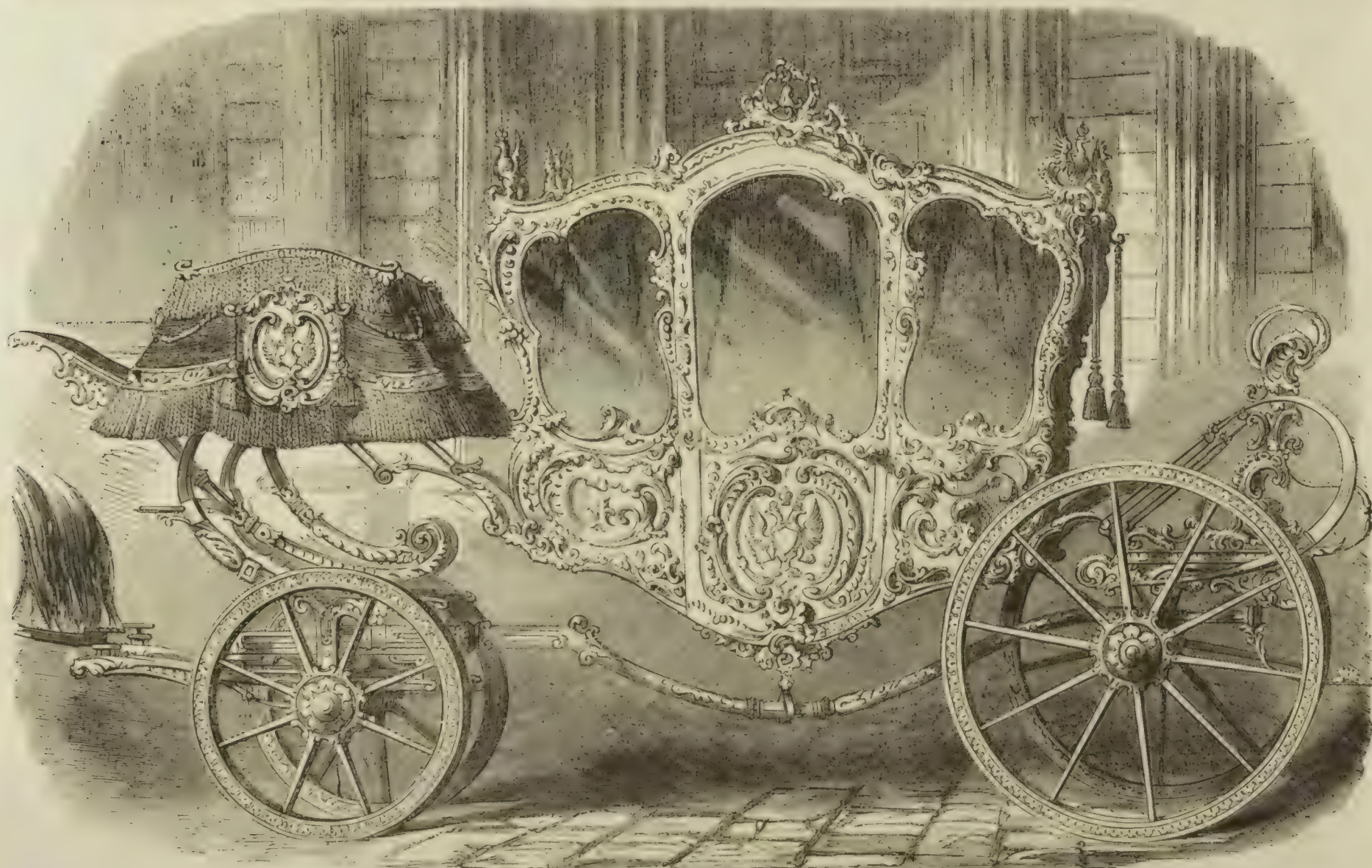
In-door Costumes.—Caps of blonde are worn, with volants of rose-colour taffeta—a bunch of roses on each side. It fixes on the top of the head without any trimming in front. A dress of taffeta d'Italie is worn, with three flounces, headed with fringe. Young ladies' dresses are of pearl-grey cashmere, trimmed *à la vieille*, reaching to the bottom of the skirt. The corsage is disposed in alternate rows, which reach to the top. Braces of black velvet extend over the shoulders, and finish at the point of the body with a bow and two long ends. Bows are placed at the top of the sleeves quite flat, so as to form an epaulet.

Children's Costumes are of poplin, made square in front, with buttons on each side. The shoulders are ornamented with ribbon; the

outer portion is slit, and kept together with buttons, the same as on the body, finished with a long sash.

Boys' Dresses are a velvet toque, with a small ostrich plume, curled, and fastened with a knot of black ribbon. Blue velvet frock, trimmed with silk galloon of deeper colour than the dress. Walking dress: Velvet hat, violet colour, with ostrich feathers on both sides; large cloak of black velvet, with galloon trimmings, edged with fringe, the collar trimmed with embroidery and jet. Dress of silk damas, with waving flounces; the bottom of the dress trimmed with marten fur.

The Balloon is an invention for the amusement of children, and is in high favour. It is composed of very thin transparent caoutchouc, painted red in general: it is filled with gas, consequently rises in the air. It is fastened to a slight string, and is held by the child; but if, unfortunately, it lets go its hold, away goes the balloon, mounting up in the air, and the poor child stands amazed, crying in vain after its fugitive toy.



THE STATE CARRIAGE OF THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, BUILT FOR THE CORONATION.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THOS. ASSHETON SMITH,
ESQ., FROM A PAINTING BY W.
SEATIE, COPIED BY PERMISSION
OF MESSRS. GRAVES, PAL-
MALL EAST, FROM THE PRINT
PUBLISHED BY THEM.

DECIDEDLY the most interesting opening day of this season has been the "meet" at Tedworth House, on the 30th October, when some 500 assembled to greet and share the hospitality of the father of modern foxhunters, the "unsurpassable squire," Thomas Assheton Smith, in the forty-fourth year of his reign as a master of foxhounds, and the eighty-first year of his age.

Pleased will every true sportsman be to hear that "The Squire," in his old-fashioned pink, mounted his pet favourite thoroughbred Escape, and beside him cantered his fair guest Miss Granville, on Panic, another Tedworth favourite; while George Carter, the huntsman, trotted along, in the midst of one of the finest packs in the kingdom, on Persuasion.

Forty years ago Assheton Smith crossed the Channel, during the short peace, with Charles James Fox, Lord (then Mr.) Erskine, and was presented at the levee of the First Consul; and it is recorded in the gossip of the day that Bonaparte passed by the orator and lawyer to inquire eagerly for "Le célèbre chasseur Smit." We quote from memory; perhaps some correspondent will say where the anecdote is to be found.

Assheton Smith (great men are not to be disgraced by Mr.) began his career in the county he now hunts, where his father then kept a pack of harriers, but migrated to Leicestershire and graduated under the great Meynell. There is a Tom Smith mentioned in "Billesden Coplow," written by the reverend son of Bishop Lowth, in 1800, probably the author of "The Diary of a Huntsman," but the following lines from the same poem portray our Nestor of foxhunters in his fiery days:—

An H. H. who in Leicestershire never had been,
So of course such a tickler ne'er could have seen,
Just to see them throw off on a raw horse was mounted,
Who a hound had ne'er heard or a fence had confronted;

But they found in such style and went off at such score,
That he could not resist the attempt to see more;
So with scrambling and dashing, and one rattling fall,
He saw all the fun up to Shetton's white hall:
There they anchored—in plight not a little distressing.

In 1812 Assheton Smith succeeded Lord Foley in the Quorn hounds, and hunted them himself—a feat which no gentleman had ever before attempted in that country; and there, although it was his first appearance as a master of hounds, he soon made the reputation, as a first-rate huntsman and manager of hounds, which he has ever since enjoyed. In 1817 he resigned the Quorn hounds, and has since hunted from Tedworth, part of Hampshire, and the downs of Wiltshire—a wild and difficult country. The establishment is magnificent, consisting of nearly a hundred couple of working hounds,

hunting six days a week; and sometimes two packs have been out on the same day. Two or three years ago (before time and illness began to tell on him) the Squire hunted Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, with a dog and bitch pack alternately; while on Wednesdays and Saturdays Carter hunted, chiefly in the woodlands, a mixed pack of old hounds and puppies.

In his Leicestershire days Assheton Smith was first-rate, as a horseman, among the best men of the day; on his favourite "Jack-o'-Lantern," he never was beaten. His notion of a practicable fence was that "it could be got over with a fall;" and, acting on the principle that a master must be on the same side of a fence as his hounds, averaging one hundred falls in a season, he escaped without broken bones. Perhaps this extreme instance is the best evidence of how little danger a good horseman on a good horse incurs in

portant consideration in the display of certain goods. These towers will have a striking character, and will relieve the design from any tameness that might otherwise exist from the perfectly straight and unbroken front; for, though bold recesses and projections might have been effective, yet, on the other hand, the very high price of land in the locality, and the requirements of street architecture, seemed to demand the arrangement adopted. Under these circumstances, every endeavour has been made to give as much variety and interest to the front as possible; and, with this desire, in addition to the pavilions already described, every tier of windows has a different design, as will be seen in our Engraving; but they are so treated as to produce general harmony.

The front and ends of the warehouse are entirely faced with the best Yorkshire and Derbyshire polished stone. The two entrances in Portland-street are handsomely finished, with Doric columns, richly sculp-

hunting. But in 1812 a protest was needed against the ringleted effeminacy of Regent dandyism, and the master of the Quorn protested by his style of riding.

The best evidence of Assheton Smith's merits as a sportsman and huntsman consists in the fact that, hunting what is generally considered one of the worst scenting countries in the kingdom, he has for years shown first-rate sport.

Politics are not mixed up with field sports, but it is fair to observe for the benefit of those who fancy that Toryism is the natural clothing of the old English Squire, that among masters of foxhounds and consistent supporters of Liberal political opinions may be named, the first and succeeding Lord Yarboroughs, Coke of Norfolk, Francis Duke of Bedford, two Earls Fitzwilliam, Lord Althorp, and Assheton Smith.

George Carter, the huntsman, is a remarkable man in his way, having hunted hounds for more than thirty-six years. He began life with the late Duke of Grafton in Whittlebury Forest, at present hunted by Lord Southampton, and one of the best scenting countries, the very reverse of Hampshire. When the Grafton pack was purchased to go to Tedworth, George Carter accompanied them, and has been with them ever since.

MESSRS. WATTS'S NEW WAREHOUSE, MANCHESTER.

This superb pile, the largest warehouse in Manchester, is in course of erection in Portland-street, for Messrs. Samuel and James Watts and Co., merchants and manufacturers, of Fountain-street, in the above city. The dimensions of the building are 300 feet long, and 90 feet deep, giving a superficial area of 300 square yards. It has seven stories, which, in the aggregate, measure 110 feet in height. The style of architecture is Venetian; and the distinctive features consist of four pavilions or tower-like erections, which extend at intervals across the building from front to rear. This arrangement has been adopted partly for architectural effect, but more particularly for the purpose of obtaining rooms lighted only by windows with a north aspect—this being an im-



THOMAS ASSHETON SMITH, ESQ., MASTER OF THE HAMPSHIRE HOUNDS, FROM A PAINTING BY W. SEATIE.



MESSRS. WATTS'S NEW WAREHOUSE, MANCHESTER.

tured architraves, keystones, &c. Each entrance leads into a capacious vestibule, in which is a flight of steps, twenty feet long, ascending to the interior doors.

The lighting of large buildings of this class is always a matter of serious consideration. In this case it is effected by six large area openings in the several floors, in addition to the external windows. The roofing is almost entirely of ground plate-glass, in sheets so large as to require no lap-joints; and is so constructed as to admit the north light and exclude the sun's rays. The external windows are filled with the best plate-glass.

The general arrangement of the floors is as follows:—In the basement will be the entry-room, in connection with the down hoist; the packing department, in connection with the loading area and up-hoist, and filled up with the latest improved steam-presses. Here, also, are three large fireproof safes, or strong-rooms, and sale-rooms for heavy goods. This story is only partially sunk in the ground, by which means the windows are entirely above the external pavement. On the ground floor, occupying one bay in width of the whole length of the back of the warehouse, will be arranged the various offices for payments, receipts, waiting-rooms, and other accommodations. From hence there will be speaking-tubes in connection with every floor above and below, with spring-bells and other indicators attached, small hoists for the transmission of books, papers, &c. Right and left of the vestibule, already described, is an office for inquiries and other purposes. The remaining portion of this floor will be divided into departments or sale-rooms.

An idea of the vast size of the building will perhaps be best given by the following statement of quantities of materials used:—73,000 cubic feet, or 5600 tons weight of stone; 700 tons of iron, in columns, beams, &c.; 40,000 cubic feet of timber, in floors, roofs, &c.; three acres of flooring boards; 27,000 square feet of glass, principally plate.

Messrs. Travis and Mangnall, of Norfolk-street, Manchester, are the architects.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY—consisting of Colonel Gordon, Colonel Marryatt, Captain Westmacott, R.E., and Captain Hewlett, R.N.—has been sitting at Swansea for the purpose of determining upon the best sites for the erection of the long-expected works of defence for the South Welsh coast. These gentlemen have visited the most important and advantageous positions; but the spots selected for the erection of batteries are not yet known. Swansea, however, and the line of the Glamorgan coast will be well protected. As long since as last autumn works of defence had been determined upon by the Board of Ordnance, who sent down Colonel Birmister, R.E., to inspect the coast and report upon the best positions, and it was understood that the harbour at Swansea should have a battery on the eastern pier, and that the important roadstead at Penarth should be protected by heavy guns. The Russian war, however, put aside the Ordnance plans, which are now to be carried out. The whole line of the Welsh coast down to Milford has not single a gun mounted for the safety of either harbour or ship.

The steam-yacht built for his Majesty the Emperor of Japan by Messrs. Thompson, of Blackwall, and launched at their building-yard on Saturday last, arrived yesterday evening at Woolwich, and was admitted into the fitting basin to be rigged and completed for sea.

A FURTHER removal of gun-boats from Woolwich basin is ordered to take place by the dispatch of the *Fenella*, *Garnet*, *Hunter*, and *Handy* to Portsmouth. The mortar floats Nos. 118, 121, 125, 126, 127, 128, 131, 132, and 134 are ordered to be removed from Woolwich to Chatham, to be placed in reserve there.

Vice-Admiral of the Blue the Hon. George V. Crofton, having been removed from the active to the list of flag-officers on reserved half-pay in receipt of service pensions, the following promotions take place upon the flag-list:—Rear-Admiral of the Red Sir Fairfax Moresby, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Rear-Admiral of the White William Fanshawe Martin, Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, to be Rear-Admiral of the Red. Rear-Admiral of the Blue Thomas Bennett to be Rear-Admiral of the White. Capt. the Hon. George Grey (1834), at present in charge of stores at Gibraltar, to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

On Sunday morning, about nine o'clock, two men of the Scotch Fusiliers, who had been apprehended as deserters, were in the guard-house at St. George's Barracks, with two other prisoners, confined for being absent without leave. The four were permitted to go outside the guard-house for the purpose of washing. Taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by the rest of the men being on parade, they contrived to scale the barrack wall, which is about fourteen feet high, and, notwithstanding that they were seen by a police constable on duty, they eluded his vigilance as well as that of the guard, and got clear off. One has been retaken. It is understood that the sergeant and corporal of the guard have since been placed under arrest.

THE RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET.—Letters from St. Petersburg mention that, according to inspections made in the harbour of Sebastopol, by parties employed for that purpose, through the medium of the diving apparatus from Odessa, it has been tolerably well ascertained that very few of the ships sunk there are in a serviceable state, if they could even be raised up from the beds of mud into which they are at present pretty firmly established. Altogether there were seventy vessels sunk from the 22nd of September, 1854, to the 17th of February, 1856, of which the majority have served ten years. The ships of the line, *Paris*, *Grossfurst*, *Constantine*, *Maria*, and *Tschesma*, have turned completely over on their beam ends on the ground, and are greatly damaged on account of the falling over of the guns and other heavy substances, with the ballast. The *Chabry* and *Kalentschik*, as also the steamers *Wladimir*, *Bessarabia*, *Gromomozet*, *Odessa*, *Krimm*, and *Turok*, are standing upright, and are to be brought up again by the aid of the *Chersonnes*, and a few transport vessels. With respect to the blowing-up of the remaining unserviceable vessels, no certain decision has been formed up to the present moment, as, by this process, the bottom of the harbour would be strewn over with chains, guns, anchors, and other heavy substances, by which the raising of the anchors of ships would be very considerably impeded. The Russian Government will, no doubt, be able to ascertain that in the sinking and raising of ships of war there exists a very considerable difference; and that such operations, even when profitable, are not accomplished without very considerable outlays of ready money.—*Letter from Hamburg, Nov. 25.*

MR BUCHANAN'S INTENTIONS.—A distinguished gentleman returned from Wheatland last night, after a visit of two days. Mr. Buchanan authorities it to be said that he has extended no invitation for a seat in his Cabinet to any person, nor expressed any indication by which a stronger inference might be drawn on that subject. His purpose is to reserve himself entirely uncommitted until he has a full and fair opportunity of consultation and reflection, and the motive of reserve will no longer exist. One point is settled in his mind and avowed to his personal friends, that is to imitate the example of General Jackson, by making the Cabinet a unit, and unmaking it if the purpose he not attained at the first experiment. He is sensible that General Pierce's Administration snit on the rock of attempting to make harmony with incongruous elements and hostile factions. He believes himself firm in this and other resolves, forgetting his former facile shortcomings. He also says that he has given no assurance, promise, or pledge in any quarter respecting any important places here or elsewhere. Mr. Buchanan will endeavour to postpone his presence in Washington as long as practicable, and desires to avoid the proposed demonstrations which scheming demagogues are now contriving along the route and in this capital. He may surprise them all by a quiet and unexpected appearance. His niece, Miss Lane, will preside exclusively over the social graces of the White House, as she has long done at Wheatland. Some of the Philadelphia pretenders, who aspire to the control of this important department, will awaken soon to the extent of their weak delusion. Letters have been received from Mr. Dallas, dated the 24th of October, stating that he is prepared to accept the first hint from the incoming Administration for his return, and is even inclined to tender his resignation, so as to avoid the contingency. The latter course would be quite acceptable to Mr. Buchanan and his immediate friends, saying nothing of troops of expectancies. Mr. Dallas complacently intimates that the object for which he went to England—the treaty lately made—being accomplished, there is no longer any necessity for his stay. All this is a convenient *ruse* to keep the mission.—*Washington Correspondent of the New York Tribune.*

WOLVES IN POLAND.—A letter from Warsaw says:—"Although the winter has scarcely yet commenced, and but very little snow has fallen, wolves have left their haunts in numbers, and approached the villages. A few days since an enormous one entered, in the open day, the village of Szymanow, seized on a child six years of age, and carried it off to the neighbouring forest. Although the whole population of the village were in pursuit of the animal, nothing could be found, after several hours' search, but the remains of the poor child."

The Westminster play this year is the "Andria" of Terence. The nights fixed for the representation are Thursday, the 11th, Monday, the 15th, and Thursday, the 18th of December. On the last two nights there will be an epilogue and prologue.

Amateur garrison theatricals at the Curragh are spoken of for the winter, and the officers in camp propose to ask assistance of her Majesty's Government in the shape of a grant of money, which has been given to the Aldershot amateurs.

PAYMENT IN KIND FOR NEWSPAPERS.—The *Deseret News*, the organ of the Mormons, of the 6th of October, says:—"Those who have promised or may wish to pay their dues to this office in wood would do well to bring it while the weather is good, as some is wanted immediately; and the sooner the whole amount wanted is delivered the better. A few loads of hay are also wanted before Conference."

A PERILOUS RIDE.—A journeyman hatter, residing about half a mile from Plainfield, while going from that place to his home, on Saturday night, being on the track at the time an extra coal-train was going up the Central Railroad, was caught by the cow-catcher, and after several unsuccessful attempts to notify the engineer of his whereabouts, he arrived in Somerville. He kept his courage up with the idea that the train would stop at some intermediate station, but it being only a coal-train, he was obliged to go all the way through. His leg was broken, and it is a wonder that he was not instantly killed.—*Trenton American.*

A letter from Amsterdam mentions the arrest in that city of a bill-broker, who had endeavoured through one of the clerks of the Netherlands Bank, to get a forged bill for 12,000 florins discounted. It is added that he had other bills of the same spurious kind in his possession, to the amount of 50,000 florins.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that the supply of money in the Discount Market has steadily increased of late, the demand for accommodation this week, at the Bank of England, as well as in Lombard-street, has been very active; nevertheless, the rates of discount have ruled somewhat lower, especially as the Bank directors have reduced the minimum rate to 6½ per cent. We may observe, however, that the same causes which have rendered money dear—viz., an immense export of silver to India and China, and continuous shipments of gold to the Continent to purchase silver, are still in operation. Besides, the Bank of France is still buying gold to replenish its coffers, and the wants of the commercial body appear to be increasing in order to carry on their present rapidly-expanding trade. Whilst they continue we see very little prospect of money becoming much cheaper than it now is; and we are further of opinion that nothing short of an abundant silk crop in Europe will check the export demand for silver.

The Unfunded Debt has steadily improved this week—a proof that surplus capital has become rather more abundant; but India Bonds have given way in price.

Nearly the whole of the imports of bullion from the United States (160,000) have been sent to France. From Mexico 137,000—93,000 being in silver, and 44,000 in gold—has come in; and over 200,000 in silver has reached us from the Continent. The shipments have been heavy—over 800,000, mostly in silver, having been forwarded to the East. About 100,000 in gold has been sent to France to purchase silver.

The India Company have reduced their exchange on India one half-penny. This is equal to 2 per cent.

In the manufacturing districts a large business has been transacted this week in most export articles, the prices of which have had an upward tendency.

The last returns of the Private and Joint-Stock Banks in England and Wales show an average weekly circulation amounting to 7,091,166*l.*, or an increase on the previous month of 376,548*l.* These banks are below their fixed issues 732,709*l.*

English Securities were steady on Monday, as follows:—Bank Stock, 215 216; Three per Cents Reduced, 93½; Three per Cent Consols, 94½; Ditto for Account, 94½; New Three per Cents, 93½; India Stock, 227; India Bonds, 2s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 6s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 93½. On Tuesday the market was flat, and the quotations ruled rather easier.—Bank Stock, 216½; Three per Cents Reduced, 93½; Three per Cent Consols, 94½; both for Money and Time; New Three per Cents, 93½; Long Annuities, 1360, 213-16; Ditto, 1855, 18; India Bonds, 2s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 7s. 4s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 93½. There was a better feeling in the market for Home Stocks on Wednesday.—Bank Stock, 217 to 215; Three per Cents Reduced, 93½; Three per Cent Consols, 94½; New Three per Cents, 93½; Long Annuities (1850), 21-16; India Bonds, 2s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 8s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 93½. On Thursday the Directors of the Bank of England reduced the minimum rate of discount to 6½ per cent. This resolution was followed by a buoyant market for Consols:—The Three per Cents for Money opened at 94½ and closed at 94½; the Reduced were 93½; and the New Three per Cents, 93½; Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 9s.; India Bonds, 1s. to 2s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 93½.

Advices from Paris state that the Bank of France has made no change in the rates of discount; but that money is considered easier. Some of the private and discount houses have lately taken paper having ninety days to run. From Hamburg we learn that the rate of discount has fallen there to 5½ per cent.

The business doing in most Foreign Securities has been comparatively small. The following are the leading quotations during the week:—Chilian Six per Cents, 104; Mexican Three per Cents, 22½; Peruvian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 78; Portuguese Three per Cents, 45½; Russian Five per Cents, 107; Sardinian Five per Cents, 84½; Spanish Three per Cents, 43½; Ditto, New Deferred, 24; Swedish Four per Cents, 85 ex div.; Turkish Six per Cents, 95½; Turkish Four per Cents, 102½; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, 66; Dutch Four per Cents, 95½.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been rather firm. In prices, however, no material change has taken place.—Australasia have marked 100½; Bank of Egypt, 19; British North America, 70; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 5; City, 69; Colonial, 23; London Chartered of Australia, 20½; Ditto, New, 20½; London and County, 33; London and Westminster, 49½; Oriental, 38½ ex div.; Ottoman, 13½; Union of Australia, 67½; Union of London, 27½; Unity Mutual, 41; Western of London, 44.

All Miscellaneous Securities have continued firm.—London Dock, 106; Southampton, 46; Victoria, 20; Australian Agricultural, 26½; Canada Company's Bonds, 128; Ditto, Government Six per Cents, 114½; Crystal Palace, 2½; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 61; London Discount, 4½; London Omnibus Company, 3½; Mexican and South American, 31; National Discount Company, 5½; Ditto, New, 1½; Netherlands Land, 3½; Peninsula and Oriental Steam, New, 15½; Van Diemen's Land, 16; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2½.

About an average business has been doing in the Railway Share Market. Prices generally have continued firm. The total advertised "calls" for this month now amount to 1,747,502*l.* The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Roston, 4½; East Anglian, 19½; Eastern Counties, 9½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 55½; Great Northern, 91; Great Western, 70½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 97½; London and Brighton, 111½; London and North-Western, 106½; Ditto, Eighth, 1½; London and South-Western, 108½; Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire, 35½; Midland, 82½; North British, 40½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 85½; Ditto, Leeds, 19; Ditto, York, 61½; North-Western, 84; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 30; Scottish North-Eastern (Aberdeen), 28; Shropshire Union, 48½; South Devon, 19½; South-Eastern, 74; South Wales, 80½; Stockton and Darlington, 38½; Vale of North, 19½.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Hull and Selby, 108½; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 112; Midland Bradford, 91½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 96; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 76; Great Northern Five per Cent, 118; Ditto, Redeemable at Two per Cent premium, 110; Ditto, Four-and-a-half per Cent, 104½; Midland Consolidated, 98½; Ditto, Leicester and Hitchin, 90; Norfolk Debentures, 102; North British, 102½; North-Eastern—York, II and S Purchase, 93; South Devon, 19; Waterford and Kilkenny, 2½.

COLONIAL.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 10 ex new; Ditto, 19½ ex new; Ceylon, B Shares, 2½; East Indian, A and B, 23; Ditto, C, 12; Ditto, D, 22½; Geelong and Melbourne, 22; Grand Trunk of Canada, 11½; Great Indian Peninsula, 22; Ditto, New, 5½; Great Western of Canada, 21½; Ditto, New, 10½; Madras, 20½.

FOREIGN.—Eastern of France, 34½; Great Luxembourg, 5½; Lombardo-Venetian, 13½; Lyons and Geneva, 26; Paris and Lyons, 51½; Royal Swedish, 14; Sambre and Meuse, 9½.

Mining Shares have been tolerably firm. On Thursday Brazilian Imperial were done at 1½; Fortuna, 1½; Mariquita, ½; Santiago de Cuba, 2½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Dec. 1.—The supply of English wheat in to-day's market was moderate. For all kinds we had a steady demand, at fully Monday's prices. There was an improved feeling in the inquiry for foreign wheat, the prices of which were well supported. Floating cargoes of wheat were to be readily found. This barley changed hands steadily at 4s. 6d. and 4s. 7d. for the best, and 4s. 5d. for the inferior. No change in the price of oats. Good and sound advanced 6d. per quarter, but damp parcels ruled off on former terms. Beans changed hands freely at full prices. Grey and mangle peas were firm; but white parcels gave way 1s. to 2s. per quarter. There was more doing in flour, at full rates.

Dec. 3.—We were well supplied with foreign wheat and oats; but the receipts of other articles were moderate. The trade generally ruled steady, at fully Monday's quotations. English—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; ditto, white, 5s. 1d. to 5s. 3d.; Suffolk, red, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; rye, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; grinding barley, 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d.; distilling ditto, 3s. 7d. to 3s. 9d.; malted ditto, 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 6s. 7d. to 6s. 9d.; brown ditto, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.; Kingston and Ware, 6s. 7d. to 6s. 9d.; Chevalier, 7s. 6d. to 7s. 8d.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3d.; potato ditto, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.; Vouchal and Cork, black, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 12d.; white, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3d.; tick beans 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; grey peas, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; mangle, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; white, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; bolsters, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; per quarter. Town-made flour, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; Suffolk 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; per 250 lbs. American flour, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; per barrel.

Seed.—Linnseed and Rapeseed are dull, and rather lower to purchase. In cakes, and other articles, on a full and active market. The trade generally ruled steady, at fully Monday's quotations. Linnseed, English, crushing, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.; Mediterranean, 6s. 1d. to 6s. 3d.; hempseed, 44s. to 46s. per quarter. Colza seed, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 12d.; ditto, white, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 12d.; turn, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; English rapeseed, 6s. 1d. to 6s. 3d.; Linnseed cakes, English, 110s. 10d. to 111s. 10d.; ditto, foreign, 111s. 0d. to 112s. 0d.; rapeseed cakes, 15s. 6d. to 15s. 8d.; per ton. Canary, 7s. 6d. to 7s. 8d.; per quarter. No change in the price of what is termed in the metropolis as from 9d. to 9½d.; of house-hold ditto, 7½d. to 8½d.; per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 61s. 11d.; barley, 41s. 11d.; oats, 24s. 8d.; rye, 24s. 8d.; beans, 13s. 6d.; peas, 13s. 6d.

The Stock Exchange.—Wheat, 61s. 6d.; barley, 41s. 11d.; oats, 24s. 8d.; rye, 24s. 8d.; beans, 13s. 6d.; peas, 13s. 6d.

English Grain sold last week.—Wheat, 109,100; barley, 59,625; rye, 263; beans, 6,000; peas, 3,327 quarters.

Test.—The public sales held this week have gone off slowly, yet no change has taken place in prices. Privately about an average business is doing. Common round congo, 8½d. to 9d. per cwt. Advices from China state that the exports have fallen off to 1½ of last year by 2,200,000 lbs.

Sugar.—Nearly all raw sugars have changed hands steadily, at an advance in the quotation of 1½ in 10 to 1s. per cwt. Barbadoes has risen 5s. to 5s. 6d.; Mauritius, 40s. to 40s. 5d.; Bencol, 40s. 6d. to 41s.; Madras, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Bahia, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; and Pernambuco, 40s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods are steady, at 60s. to 5s. per cwt. for low to fine grocery.

Coffee.—Our market continues to be fairly supplied, yet all kinds of coffee are in good request, at very full prices. Good ordinary moka Ceylon has realised 5½s. 6d. per cwt.

Rice.—An extensive business has been passing in most kinds, at full prices. Fine white Bengal is worth 1s. 6d. per cwt.

Provisions.—We have had a better demand for nearly all kinds of foreign butter, and prices have advanced 2s. to 3s. per cwt. English and Irish quantities have sold steadily, at very full currencies. The bacon market is very dull, at further depressed rates. Veasphall hams are 5s. per cwt. dearer. In other provisions very little is doing.

Tallow.—The demand continues steady. F.Y.C. on the spot, 58s. to 59s. 3d. per cwt.; January to March, 58s. 9d. Town tallow, net cash, 58s. 3d. per cwt.

Oils.—Linnseed oil on the spot has sold at 78s. 6d.; foreign refined rape, 5s. to 5½s. 6d.; brown, 5½s. 6d.; cocoonut, 4s. to 4½s.; olive, Gallipoli, 15½ to 15½ to 15½; sperm, 190 to 192; and tallow, 42 to 43; pale and 5½s. Turpentine is dearer. American spirits, 3s. 6d.; English, 3s. 1d.; rough, 9s. 9d. to 10s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum has moved off steadily. Proof Leeward, 7s. 3d. to 7s. 4d.; East India 2s. 1½ to 2s. 3½. The brandy market is firm, and the best qualities are worth 12s. 7s. per gallon. Malt spirit, 11s. per gallon. Geneva, 3s. to 4s.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 10s. to £4 10s.; clever ditto, £3 10s. to £3 8s.; and straw, £1 6s. to £1 10s. per load.

Cattle.—Trafalgar, 10s. 6d.; Braddly's, 18s. 6d.; Haaswall, 19s. 6d.; Hutton, 19s. 6d.; Lambton, 19s.; South Hillton, 19s. 3d.; Stewart's, 19s. 6d.; Kilboe, 19s.; Tees, 19s. 6d. per ton.

Hops.—Most kinds of hops are in good supply and steady request, at full prices: Mild and East Kent pockets, £3 10s. to £3 15s.; Weald of Kents, £3 5s. to £4 14s.; Sussex, £3 to £3 16s. per cwt.

Wool.—The public sales have been brought to a close. About 62,000 bales were disposed of, at an advance of from 1d. to 1½d. per lb.

Potatoes.—The supplies are moderate, and the demand is steady, at from 7s. to 11s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—Our market has been but moderately supplied this week, and the trade has ruled dull, as follows:—Beef from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.; pork, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 2d. per 8 lb., to sink the offal.

Nevegate and Leadenhall.—Large supplies of meat have been on offer. Generally speaking the demand has been far from active, at our quotations:—Beef, from 2s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 4d. per 8 lb., by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 28.

WAR DEPARTMENT, NOV. 28.

16th Light Dragoons: T. Duffield to be Cornet.
Scots Fusiliers: Lieut. and Capt. and Drevet Major Edward Neville to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel; Ensign and Lieut. R. F. Stewart to be Lieutenant and Captain; H. D. Stracey to be Ensign and Lieutenant.
15th Foot: Ensign R. C. Healey to be Lieutenant.
22nd: Quartermaster J. Giddings to be Paymaster.
4th: Capt. J. Hopkins to be Captain.
7th: Assist. Surg. J. Watts to be Assistant Surgeon.
HOSPITAL STAFF.—Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals J. Mac Andrew to be Inspector-General of Hospitals; Assist. surgeon W. A. Davidson, to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces.
BREVET.—Major J. J. Grant, Unattached, employed on a particular service in South Africa, to have the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while so employed.

BANKRUPTS.

D. ASQUITH, Halifax, Innkeeper.—M. WILLIS, Shot Tower-wharf, Lambeth, firewood-manufacturer.—S. P. CHAPMAN, Lincoln, Gr. Cer.—C. O. ROBINSON, York-road, King's-cross, wharfinger.—G. DANNY, late of Watford, Hertfordshire, and now of Old-street, wine-merchant.—MARGARET J. STOVELL, Blyth, Northumberlandshire, shipbuilder.—G. S. and J. WRIGHT, Liverpool, brewers and wine and spirit merchants.—A. GUEST, Kidderminster, grocer and coal dealer.—S. and E. LORD, Baccup, Lancashire, millwrights.—W. HUGHES, Liverpool, joiner and builder.—W. BRISCOE, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, timber-dealer, builder, and innkeeper.

TUESDAY, DEC. 2.

BANKRUPTS.

T. PERRY, High-street, South-west, confectioner.—F. SMITH, Isleworth, baker.—T. ADAMS, Brighton, laceman and silk mercer.—L. REDPATH, Chester-le-foe, Regent's-park, and Great Northern Railway Company's office, King's-cross, dealer in shares.—J. MURRAY, Middle Wharf, Great Scotland-yard, coal merchant.—G. O. MUNTION, Bourne, surgeon and apothecary.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

W. CATHRAE, Wilton-grove, near Hawick, slate merchant and bank accountant.—A. CLARK, Glasgow, tin-smith, gas-fitter and packing-case maker.—J. HOWIE, Midon, Ayrshire, farmer.—J. OUNG, Douglas-shill, Carlisle, grocer and contractor.—W. BINNIE, Ravens, near Aldrie, baker.—J. ANDERSON, Stewarton, Ayrshire, draper.

BIRTHS.

On the 3rd inst., at Strood, Kent, the wife of Captain Stephen D. Gordon, 45th Regt., of a son. At Alghurth, Liverpool, on the 9th ult., the wife of J. Clowes, Esq., of a son. Nov. 11, at Boa Nova, Madeira, the wife of Robert Bayman, Esq., of a son. On the 21st ult. at Santa Fe de Bogota, New Granada, the wife of George Jany's Child, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

Nov. 11, at Boa Nova, Madeira, Ernest, second son of Robert Bayman, Esq. On the 1st inst., in the Grange-road, Brompton, Samuel Henry Sterry, Esq., aged 88. On the 29th August, at Clifton, Eliza Jane, wife of Captain William C. Chamberlain, R.N.

SHAKSPEARE'S "MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

UPON the production of this exquisite fairy drama at the Princess' Theatre, with the highly-artistic resources peculiar to that establishment, we detailed at some length the tasteful splendour with which this play has been placed upon the stage. We now engrave one of the most poetic scenes—Act II., Scene ii.—the first appearance of Oberon and Titania, with their attendant trains. The locality is a Wood near Athens, and the incident represented is the refusal of Titania to part with the boy:—

Oberon. Why should Titania cross her Oberon?
I do but beg a little changeling boy,
To be my henchman.

Titania. Set your heart at rest.
The fairy land buys not the child of me.
His mother was a votress of my order;
And, in the spiced Indian air, by night,
Full often hath she gossiped by my side;
And sat with me on Neptune's yellow sands,
Marking the embarked traders on the flood.

But she, being mortal, of that boy did die;
And, for her sake, I do rear up her boy;
And, for her sake, I will not part with him.

Obe. How long within this wood intend you stay?
Tit. Perchance, till after Theseus' wedding-day.
If you will patiently dance in our round,
And see our moonlight revels, go with us;
If not, shun me, and I will spare your haunts.

Obe. Give me that boy, and I will go with thee.
Tit. Not for thy fairy kingdom.—Fairies, away!
We shall chide down-right, if I longer stay.

PICTURE BY VANDEVELDE, STOLEN FROM CHARLTON HOUSE.

WE may remark that Dr. Waagen, in his work on the "Treasures of Art," speaks of his visit to Charlton, in 1835, in company with Sir Charles Eastlake, Mr. Passavant, and Mr. Murray, and thus notices some of the paintings which have lately been stolen from this fine collection. He alludes to the two small landscapes by Gaspar Poussin—those from the Colonna Palace—as having "all the master's peculiar poetry of feeling." The Vandeveld, formerly in the Chiseul Gallery (which we here engrave, in the hope of aiding in the recovery of the picture), he says, exhibits "a quiet sea of singular brilliancy and transparency." The Vander Heyden is described as "a pretty architectural piece, with figures, by Adrian Vandeveld, but now defaced by broad and dark cracks."

Dr. Waagen also mentions the larger landscape by Gaspar Poussin, with a view of the Sibyl's Temple at Tivoli, as having "the flight into Egypt in the foreground; of singular freshness and transparency, and most careful execution." The Guido—called in the advertisements "The Nativity"—he speaks of as "The Adoration of the Shepherds: a small and delicate picture of unusual warmth, approaching very near to the picture of that composition in the Grosvenor Gallery."

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1255s. 6d.; 1257s. 6d.; 1259s. 6d.; 1261s. 6d.; 1263s. 6d.; 1265s. 6d.; 1267s. 6d.; 1269s. 6d.; 1271s. 6d.; 1273s. 6d.; 1275s. 6d.; 1277s. 6d.; 1279s. 6d.; 1281s. 6d.; 1283s. 6d.; 1285s. 6d.; 1287s. 6d.; 1289s. 6d.; 1291s. 6d.; 1293s. 6d.; 1295s. 6d.; 1297s. 6d.; 1299s. 6d.; 1301s. 6d.; 1303s. 6d.; 1305s. 6d.; 1307s. 6d.; 1309s. 6d.; 1311s. 6d.; 1313s. 6d.; 1315s. 6d.; 1317s. 6d.; 1319s. 6d.; 1321s. 6d.; 1323s. 6d.; 1325s. 6d.; 1327s. 6d.; 1329s. 6d.; 1331s. 6d.; 1333s. 6d.; 1335s. 6d.; 1337s. 6d.; 1339s. 6d.; 1341s. 6d.; 1343s. 6d.; 1345s. 6d.; 1347s. 6d.; 1349s. 6d.; 1351s. 6d.; 1353s. 6d.; 1355s. 6d.; 1357s. 6d.; 1359s. 6d.; 1361s. 6d.; 1363s. 6d.; 1365s. 6d.; 1367s. 6d.; 1369s. 6d.; 1371s. 6d.; 1373s. 6d.; 1375s. 6d.; 1377s. 6d.; 1379s. 6d.; 1381s. 6d.; 1383s. 6d.; 1385s. 6d.; 1387s. 6d.; 1389s. 6d.; 1391s. 6d.; 1393s. 6d.; 1395s. 6d.; 1397s. 6d.; 1399s. 6d.; 1401s. 6d.; 1403s. 6d.; 1405s. 6d.; 1407s. 6d.; 1409s. 6d.; 1411s. 6d.; 1413s. 6d.; 1415s. 6d.; 1417s. 6d.; 1419s. 6d.; 1421s. 6d.; 1423s. 6d.; 1425s. 6d.;



SCENE FROM "A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.—(SEE PAGE 572.)

of inauguration, on the morning of the 26th ult.; a few persons were assembled to witness the unveiling of the statue, but those who braved the sleet, as the workmen ascended the ladders and drew aside the covering, burst into a loud and hearty cheer, as the statue appeared in full relief against the dull, foggy November sky.

The statue is of bronze, was modelled by Mr. G. G. Adams, and is, unquestionably, one of the finest portrait statues which our sculptors have produced for some time. The illustrious General is represented with a scroll in his right hand, symbolical of the government awarded to Scinde, and a sword in his left, pressed against his bosom as if in affectionate acknowledgment of its good service. The attitude is natural but commanding, the strongly-marked features are reproduced with powerful effect, and the heavy mantle which is thrown over the back of the figure answers the sculptural purpose of the toga without destroying the national character of the General, who is dressed in his proper uniform. The height of the figure exceeds twelve feet; and the

granite pedestal, which is of the simplest kind, surmounted only by a plinth and moulding, stands seventeen feet from the ground. It may be remarked that the feet of the figure are planted immediately on the granite, without the intervention of a metallic base. The bronze is not blackened, but is left to the effect of time.

The pedestal bears, in plain capitals, the following inscription; and well would it be if all monumental records were as plain and intelligible to the people; for commemorations of heroism such as General Napier possessed should be so written that all who run may read:—

CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, General, born MDCCLXXXII.; died MDCCCLIII. Erected by public subscription from all classes, civil and military, the most numerous subscribers being private soldiers.

Mr. G. G. Adams, the sculptor of the work, will be remembered as the artist who distinguished himself by the successful bust of the late Duke of Wellington, of which marble copies were ordered by the Queen

the present Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Buccleuch, and Lord Ellesmere. Mr. Adams is also the sculptor of the statue of Wellington lately erected in the market-place of Norwich.



BRONZE STATUE OF THE LATE GENERAL SIR C. J. NAPIER, THE HERO OF SCINDE, JUST ERECTED IN TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.



PAINTING BY VANDEVELDE, ONE OF THE PICTURES LATELY STOLEN FROM THE EARL OF SUFFOLK'S COLLECTION, CHARLTON-HOUSE, WILTS.—(SEE PAGE 572.)

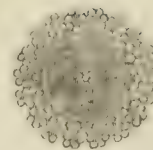
THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE great project of the union of the Old and New Worlds has within the last few weeks received such an impetus by the formation of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, that we have endeavoured to gather, from reliable sources, as many of the facts connected with it as lie within our reach, and are thus enabled to present to our readers an outline of the whole, illustrated as far as the subject admits.

With the name of Submarine Telegraph we have all become familiar: its essential feature consists in the use of an electric conductor, insulated by gutta percha, and submerged, instead of being raised on posts in the ordinary manner. With the view of giving strength and protection to this insulated wire both during and subsequent to the submersion, it is usual to surround it by iron wires in such a manner as to make it the core or centre of a strong and flexible wire rope. This electric cable, as it is called, having been once safely deposited at the bottom of the sea, soon imbeds itself, if the bottom be sandy, to such a depth as to be out of reach of anchors or accidents of any sort. We understand that the Dover cable, the first link in the electric girdle of the world, is as perfect at this hour as at the first day of its submersion:—

ST. JOHNS
NEWFOUNDLAND

PIECE AND SECTION OF CABLE.



Level of the Atlantic (North) Ocean

VALENTIA BAY
IRELAND

PROFILE OF THE BOTTOM OF THE ATLANTIC BETWEEN VALENTIA BAY IRELAND AND ST. JOHNS NEWFOUNDLAND AS SOUNDED BY THE U. S. STEAMER "ARCTIC," CAPT. O. H. BERRYMAN.

Completed it will unite in bonds of amity, and bring within speaking distance of each other, the greatest nations of the earth. The engineering and nautical difficulties in the way of such an undertaking, great as they might seem at first sight, have been found on close examination to be much less than had been anticipated.

The discovery by Maury of the "telegraph plateau," a soft and almost uniformly level bed of 1300 miles extent in the direct line between Ireland and Newfoundland, and the adoption of a wire rope covering for the cable, at once light and flexible, and of such strength "that it will bear in water over six miles of its own length," "suspended vertically," have reduced the labour, anxiety, and danger of this part of the work so greatly as to lead to the expression amongst practical men of the opinion "that this cable will be found to be attended with less risk in the process of submersion than any one that has yet been laid down."

One of our Illustrations represents a profile of the soundings taken along the "plateau" by the American Government; and, in order that our readers may more fully appreciate the very slight and gradual variation of depths, which would otherwise be almost imperceptible to the eye, we have (as is usual in the laying down of gradients for other purposes) adopted in the drawing a vertical scale ten times as great as the horizontal one; in other words, to enable the eye to judge of the effect, we have been obliged to exaggerate every apparent depth tenfold. The upper and horizontal line is supposed to represent the surface of the water; the lower and undulating line the surface of the plateau, the depth being marked in fathoms.

At every sounding specimens of the bottom were brought up by an ingenious apparatus, figured and described in our Number of September 12. These specimens have been most carefully examined, and present objects of very high interest for those of our readers versed in microscopic science—Foraminifera of various kinds being abundant, with here and there a few good specimens of

Diatomaceæ among them. Of these our Illustrations afford two beautiful groups. The habitat of these infusoria becomes an interesting object of speculation: are they brought down by the Gulf Stream and after death merely deposited where we find them? or do they really live at these enormous depths? One or two shells have been seen which we believe to contain undecomposed animal tissue.

Another Illustration represents the deep-sea part of the cable, exact size, with a section showing the details of its structure. And here we cannot do better than quote the description of it given by Mr. Wildman Whitehouse, one of the promoters, at Glasgow:—

Every one, I believe, on first thinking of the subject, has expected to see something indicative of enormous strength and of great size, and can hardly realise the idea of our attempting so great a work with such apparently slender means. And yet this cable is the result of many months of thought, experiment, and trial, and hundreds of specimens have been made—comprising every variety of form, and size, and structure—and most severely tested as to their powers and capabilities, and it has resulted in the adoption of this, which we know to possess all the properties required, and these in a far higher degree than any cable that has yet been laid. Its flexibility is such as to make it as manageable as a small line. You may tie it in a knot about your arm without injury. Its weight is but 18 cwt. to the mile, and its strength such that it will bear in water over six miles of its own length if suspended vertically. Its specific gravity is such that there can be no question about its sinking to the bottom, for it is heavier than those shells which have been brought up by sounding. The strands of slender iron wire by which it is surrounded will, it is true, suffer corrosion or decomposition in a short time; but in doing so the material of which they consist will enter into chemical union with the soft mud in which the cable is imbedded, and will thus form a concrete mass of calcareous or siliceous substance, affording the very best possible protection for the cable. We must all have seen instances of this sort of incrustation having taken place around iron which has been long submerged. The gutta-percha and copper wire forming the electric part of this cable are, as far as we know, indestructible under water. The Dover cable is as good this day as it was the first day it was laid. The insulation of this cable is more perfect than that of any previously made. We now come to the process of submersion. Two steamers, each bearing half the cable, will sail from London early in June, will meet in the middle of the Atlantic, join the ends of the cable together, ascertain that the joint so made is perfect (and it can be made as perfect as any other part), and then, while constantly exchanging electric signals through the cable from ship to ship, will sail each to its proper destination—one for Ireland, the other for Newfoundland. The steamers will be led across the Atlantic by two pilot steamers each, preceding them, and taking soundings alternately at regular distances, and observations when necessary, to ensure that there is no deviation from the proper track, and to be at hand in case of anything being required. The days will be at their longest, and there will be no real night to cause delay or interruption. It is expected that the process will be completed in about eight days. On approaching the land at each end a much thicker cable will be used, such as will be sufficiently strong to resist accident from the fouling of anchors or the effect of currents, and here the five years' experience of the Dover cable gives us the greatest confidence as to durability. At the Newfoundland end, where icebergs, by grounding, might do us more mischief than anchors could do on our own coast, we are fortunately able, by keeping some distance to the north of the Great Bank, to carry our cable into a harbour perfectly landlocked, into which no iceberg can enter, without at any part having less than 200 to 250 fathoms of water—a depth sufficient to guard us against accident.

The provisional directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company are said to have accepted tenders for the manufacture and shipment of their cable by the 31st of May next, and they hope to effect electric telegraph communication between Europe and America by the end of the following month. Meanwhile it appears from the following letter, which has been addressed to the company by the Treasury, that the British Government are prepared to furnish any ships that may be desired, if further soundings should be deemed necessary; to entertain favourably any request for aid in laying down the cable; and to grant £14,000 per annum (equal to four per cent on £350,000, the assumed capital of the company) for the transmission of their messages:—

Treasury-chambers, Nov. 20.

Sir,—Having laid before the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury your letter of the 13th ult., addressed to the Earl of Clarendon, requesting on behalf of the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, certain privileges and protection in regard to the line of telegraph which it is proposed to establish between Newfoundland and Ireland, I am directed by their Lordships to acquaint you that they are prepared to enter into a contract with the said Telegraph Company, based upon the following conditions, viz.:—

1. It is understood that the capital required to lay down the line will be £350,000.
2. Her Majesty's Government engage to furnish the aid of ships to take what

soundings may still be considered needful, or to verify those already taken; and favourably to consider any request that may be made to furnish aid by their vessels in laying down the cable.

3. The British Government, from the time of the completion of the line, and so long as it shall continue in working order, undertakes to pay at the rate of 14,000*l.* a year, being at the rate of 4 per cent on the assumed capital, as a fixed remuneration for the work done on behalf of the Government in the conveyance outward and homeward of their messages. This payment to continue until the net profits of the company are equal to a dividend of 6*l.* per cent, when the payment shall be reduced to 10,000*l.* a year for a period of twenty-five years. It is, however, understood that if the Government messages in any year shall, at the usual tariff rate charged to the public, amount to a larger sum, such additional payment shall be made as is equivalent thereto.

4. That the British Government shall have a priority in the conveyance of their messages over all others, subject to the exception only of the Government of the United States, in the event of their entering into an arrangement with the Telegraph Company, similar in principle to that of the British Government; in which case the messages of the two Governments shall have priority in the order in which they arrive at the stations.

5. That the tariff of charges shall be fixed with the consent of the Treasury, and shall not be increased without such consent being obtained, so long as this contract lasts.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Cyrus Field, Esq., 37, Jermyn-street.

The subscription list for the £350,000 required by the company closed on the 28th ult., the applications having considerably exceeded the specified amount. All the shares are of £1000 each, and a call of 20 per cent was required to be paid on the 5th inst. The proportions in which the 350 shares have been taken are 101 in London, eighty-eight in America, eighty-six in Liverpool, thirty-seven in Glasgow, twenty-eight in Manchester, four in Tewkesbury, four in Brighton, one in Nottingham, and one in Leamington. It is understood that application will be made to the United States' Government for an annual grant equal to four per cent on the capital, such as has been accorded by the British Treasury. The company possesses an exclusive privilege from the British colonies of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, and also from the State of Maine, for bringing submarine cables to those shores.

THE NORTH-WEST EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—Sir Roderick Murchison, in a letter to the *Times*, contends that there is a broad distinction between the wished-for restricted search for Sir John Franklin and all the former expeditions sent in pursuit of our missing countrymen; in none of which, he observes, did any loss of life occur among the numerous officers employed, save in the case of poor young Bellot. "In short," adds Sir Roderick, "as we now know precisely where to go, and also that the voyage along the coast of the mainland of North America has been successfully made to and fro by Captain Collinson in a sailing ship (i.e., to within a short distance of the circumscribed track to be examined by exploring parties), and further, as this distinguished Arctic officer pledges his reputation that he can with much greater facility take thither a large screw vessel and bring her safely back, I trust that the public will be induced to think that my friends and self have not advocated a visionary scheme which might lead to indefinite researches."

ARTIFICIAL ICE ON A LARGE SCALE.—After writing to you from the banks of the Cuyahoga, on the morning of the 31st ultimo, I waited to witness the operation of the machine for producing intense cold by artificial means. At three p.m., the proprietor called at my lodgings, and accompanied me to his establishment, which is for the construction of locomotives. The large engine of the works was in operation, and the machine for producing intense cold was placed in the harness and commenced operations. In less than an hour the mercury in the thermometer within the machine was reduced from 53 degrees above zero to 24 degrees below that line—that was the lowest figure marked on the scale. I cut an apple in two pieces, and placed it outside the pipes, and in a few minutes it was frozen hard. A copper vessel was placed alongside of it on the same pipe, and filled with water, which was in a short time converted to solid ice. Water dropped on the pipes was instantly congealed. White frost formed rapidly on the brass pipes and tubes connected with the machine. The machine in its present state is arranged for making a ton of ice at an operation. A square cistern, with a double wall, has the space between the two walls, say about one foot, filled with pulverised charcoal; inside of the inner wall are six rows, each row containing twelve cast-iron freezers, each capable of holding as much water as will make thirty pounds of ice; each freezer has a depth of twelve inches; and the length is the same as the depth, and the width six inches. A flange or rim of half an inch extends around the four sides of the freezer, and upon this the freezer is suspended by restives or bars running at right angles. The flanges thus arrayed separate the freezers, forming a flue between each of one inch width. A flue of equal thickness extends under the bottom. The steam-engine connects with an air-pump which is made to exhaust the atmosphere from these flues, and as soon as a perfect vacuum is produced a current of ether is made to pass through

The result of this decisive experiment (say the projectors of the Atlantic Telegraph)—favourable alike in its national, commercial, social, and, though last not least, in its remunerative aspects—has been such as to disarm all prejudice, and to encourage a desire for the utmost possible extension of similar undertakings. England is now united by six distinct submarine cables to adjacent coasts, and other countries have not been slow to catch her spirit of enterprise in this important application of science to the wants of man. America alone, the greatest and most progressive of all the nations with whom we have intercourse, has hitherto been debarred from participating with us in the advantages of electric intercommunication, while the daily-increasing requirements of the two nations render such an institution more than ever necessary to the well being of both. The genius of science and the spirit of commerce alike demand that the obstacles of geographical position and distance alone shall no longer prevent the accomplishment of such a union. Under the influence of these considerations, the subject of establishing a telegraph to America has been largely and anxiously studied on both sides of the Atlantic.

The chief features which distinguish this project from all previous efforts are its boldness and the grandeur of its conception, whether we regard it during its progress as an engineering work, or contemplate it in its finished state as a national institution.

The cable has to span a mighty ocean whose depths were formerly regarded as unfathomable. Once

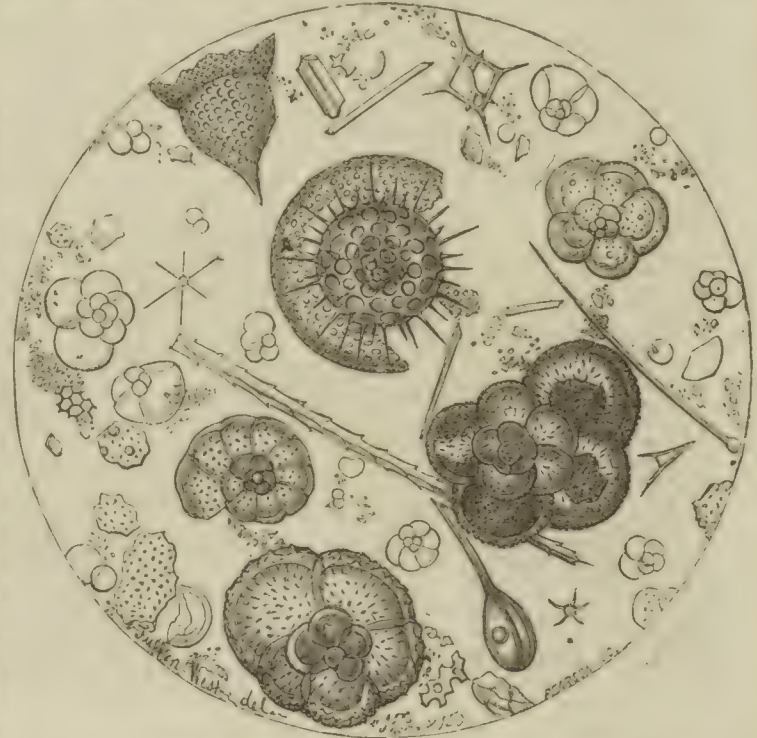
these flues, and continued till all the water in the freezers is converted into solid ice. This is the whole process of refrigeration—simple, yet complete. The expense of making ice by this process is small, and on a large scale can be worked at a cost not exceeding three dollars per ton. There is room for improvement in the cast-iron freezers, so that they can be made to discharge the ice with greater facility. This machine is capable of enlargement to the manufacture of hundreds—even of thousands—of tons of ice, and of producing an intensity of cold sufficient for any needed purpose.—*New York Courier.*

INTERESTING SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.—The *Gorgon* steam-frigate, lately arrived here from England, on her way to the Levant, has, we understand, been expressly sent out by the Admiralty on a scientific expedition to the Island of Cos. It would appear that the British Vice-Consul of that island has discovered the remains of what is considered to be an ancient Greek city; and that he applied to the Home Government for the means of prosecuting researches, which promise to be very interesting. The *Gorgon* has on board implements for excavating, and scientific instruments to facilitate the work. A good camera-obscure and photographic chemicals have also been supplied, so that any inscription or statuary which may be brought to light will be photographed on the spot. The work will, we are informed, be carried on under the superintendence of the Vice-Consul. The expedition, if it realise the expectations formed concerning it, will probably throw considerable light on some portion of the history of ancient Greece. Cos is one of the islands of the Archipelago, situated at no great distance from the coast of Asia Minor. The *Gorgon* left on the 13th for Smyrna.—*Malta Times*, Nov. 18.

THE COUNTY OF FORFAR DINNER TO LORD PANMURE.—The popularity of the Minister of War in his own county is attested by the formation of a committee of seven noblemen, four members of Parliament, and between 400 and 500 of the landed, professional, and commercial gentlemen of the county, to invite his Lordship to a banquet, in acknowledgment of his distinguished services to the country, and as a testimony of respect to him as Lord Lieutenant of Forfarshire. It is not precisely fixed whether the celebration, which will be altogether unprecedented in this quarter, will take place in Arbroath or Dundee—the decision depending upon the extent of the accommodation which the former place can supply.—*Dundee Advertiser.*



HIGHLY-MAGNIFIED INFUSORIA, BROUGHT UP FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN, IN SOUNDING FOR THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.



HIGHLY-MAGNIFIED INFUSORIA, BROUGHT UP FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN, IN SOUNDING FOR THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, BART., M.P., LORD
RECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

THE election of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton to the office of Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow not only confers a well-merited honour upon a distinguished novelist, poet, and politician, but reflects credit upon the youthful alumni of the University, by whose suffrages he was elected. A short summary of Sir Edward's literary career will not be out of place at a time when he has thus publicly been called upon to perform new literary duties.

Few authors have had to encounter a greater amount of hostile, not to say vindictive, criticism than the author of "Pelham;" and none have suffered less from it. It is impossible permanently to put down genius; like murder "it will out," let all the world "conspire to hush it up." A certain writer observed that he would rather be harshly than kindly dealt with in a review. There is some sense in this. Kind criticism has often a patronising air about it which is humiliating to the dignity of authorship; whereas harsh criticism, if it be unjust or impetuous, invariably betrays its animosity and puts its perpetrator in equivocal relations with the public. It is impossible not to know by the fretful anxiety of the writer to appear honest and outspoken, that he is painfully conscious of the merit of the work which he has undertaken to abuse. His statements carry little or no weight with them, and the shame which he would heap upon the author recoils upon himself. It has been so with the enemies of Bulwer.

There is nothing ordinary people fear so much, and consequently nothing which they are so determined to oppose, as originality. The romances of "Godolphin" and the "Disowned," written in a style contrary to the notions of the day, were set down by a clique of reviewers as inartistic and irregular, just because they exposed a new art and a new regularity. Although somewhat boyish and inexperienced (as well they might be, considering that they were written during boyhood), they had great qualities, and gave emphatic promise of future eminence to the author. They were followed by "Pelham," a masterly production which gained many admirers, but at which certain bulldozers (following the footsteps of the author) barked with great vehemence. Then came "Devereux," a romance of three brothers, sons of a noble house, whose boyish sports a Jesuit priest embitters, in the hope of disinheriting them, and appropriating their birthright to the purposes of his Order. The passages relating to the forgery of the will—the suspicions of Morton, the elder Devereux—the hypocrisy and cruelty of his younger and favourite brother—and the final confession of the latter when madness has added its fires to those of remorse—are powerfully described. The public quickly became aware that a new and daring genius had sprung up amongst them.

In 1831-32 "Eugene Aram" and "Paul Clifford" made together the tour of the circulating libraries and of the press. These works excited much hostile criticism; but they are far too well written, and too noble as works of art, to be utterly condemned. Like the beautiful nude figures of the Greek sculptors, they should, perhaps, be screened from the vulgar eye, and exhibited only to those who can appreciate in the apparently sensual work the lofty spiritual purpose.

"Beware when a thinker comes into the world," says the American sage; and in good sooth there was much fear in literary and domestic circles lest the new Prometheus should burn, instead of warm, our English households with his fire. Scarcely had the controversy attendant upon the publication of these last two novels subsided than the "Pilgrims of the Rhine" made its graceful and timely appearance—restoring Bulwer to the full confidence of his friends, and rebuking his enemies for their lack of charity. It is a simple and pathetic story, recording the summer wanderings of three Pilgrims—an old English gentleman; a young and lovely girl, his daughter, dying of slow consumption; and a passionate youth of twenty, her lover and affianced husband. Interwoven with this narrative is a fanciful fairy tale, introducing the German Fairy Queen and her Court, and intended, like the humorous portion of a tragedy, to relieve the monotony of the main incident. Many of the stories related by the wanderers are exceedingly beautiful, and from their purity and conscientiousness have a resemblance to poems. The dying girl—unconscious pilgrim to the heavenly country—is, by each successive tale, brought nearer to the contemplation of the future life, and when the "day of sorrow" comes, the lover and father think of her death almost as of a leave-taking, and mourn for her calmly and hopefully. So much true pathos and beauty was sure to find its way to the heart. Thousands of readers cherish the remembrance of it side by side with the remembrance of "Undine," the "Bride of Lammermoor," and others of those affecting tales which cling to the memory, never to be shaken off.

Scarcely had "The Pilgrims" made its lengthened round of visits, carrying the name of Bulwer to the most distant homes of America and Germany, than "Pompeii" was revived by the mighty magician, and its "Last Days" described in a series of glowing pictures. Who can forget Nydia, the blind flower-girl; her patient, child-like love; her guidance of Glaucus through the desolate ruins, or the mournful cry she made when, covering her face with her hands, she bade farewell to Glaucus and his happy bride and sank beneath the waves? Who can forget Lydon, the brave and generous gladiator, whose heart had "so much of the woman," although his trade was so deadly? Who can forget the priest—his craft and hypocrisy; his glance so portentous of evil, his fearful prophecy and its fulfilment, his strange deliverance from the beasts, and his subsequent destruction by a pillar of his own temple? The "Last Days of Pompeii" is, in fact, a noble romance, full of dramatic positions and affecting episodes, and having throughout an earnest tone of truth. A recent critic observes:—"So strong a human interest, so vivid a display of character is thrown into the restored ruins of the silent city, that while reading we feel as if mingling in its crowds * * * Nothing is neglected—nothing hurried in the working up of this magnificent fiction."

The next work, "Rienzi," though commenced long before the "Last Days of Pompeii" was not published till some time afterwards. Indeed, judging from some few hints which Sir Edward Lytton has himself let drop, it would appear that he had laboured simultaneously on both productions.

The romance of "Rienzi" opens with an account of two brothers in humble life, wandering about in the vicinity of Rome—the one to die a cruel death at the hands of a Patrician soldier, the other to become on that account the enemy of Patrician authority and the founder of a new empire. What a fine text to preach from, and how beautifully described in this instance—that mysterious connection between the private wrongs of individuals and the destinies of nations!

Never, perhaps, has the opening chapter of this novel been excelled. Almost equal in point of grandeur to the meeting of the Danish soldiers in the first act of "Hamlet," it foreshadows in the same manner the tragical events which are to follow in the development of the plot. Never was the progress of a revolution more powerfully described; never were historical characters imbued with warmer life or more natural conduct than in this fiction. From the first dawn of the conspiracy in the solitary studio of Rienzi, to the final triumph of that cause and the martyrdom of its chief—the reader is hurried on through scenes of fearful and absorbing interest. Even Dumas the elder, with his "Musketeers," and "Monte Christo," must bow before the author of "Rienzi," and acknowledge in Sir Edward Bulwer a master-mind to his own. For, with all their wealth of plot and passion, the great French writers fail in one main point—in purity and manliness of tone. Their heroes consist either of "genteel demons," with fascinating manners and elastic principles; or else they are interesting effeminate creatures, with nice palates, a large assortment of compliments, and the newest cut of dress. But Bulwer's heroes are a race of men "with souls as well as clothes;" and the reader, when once the plot has been unravelled, has never any difficulty in discovering the brave man from the villain, or the good from the mean action. Even in "Ernest Maltravers," and "Alice"—the least moral, perhaps, of Bulwer's works—the distinctions between good and evil are conscientiously observed. No crime, no levity even, is allowed to go unchastised; but every deviation from the right road is punished by falls in pits and quagmires.

"Ernest Maltravers," published about a year and a half or two years after "Rienzi," is the biography of a college student and a great genius who, as many inferior souls have done before and since, "sowed his wild oats" in his youth, and reaped the fruit thereof with tears and prayers in after-life. A lovely demon haunts him through

the world; and, when the crowds repeat his name and quote his books, the face of one Alice Darvil starts accusingly between him and the light. In the sequel, "Alice, or the Mysteries," Maltravers meets his early love in a secluded village, living a life of piety and quiet, and over the grave of their little child (afterwards in the house of God before the priest) they pledge the holy vows of matrimony. Thus is Eternal Justice satisfied, and a most powerfully-written work brought to a strictly moral conclusion.

"Leila" and "Calderon," two miniature romances, were the next productions. The first is a tale of the Siege of Granada, originally published with steel engravings as a drawing-room book; and the second an account of a Spanish Court intrigue, which the author intended at first to have converted into a tragedy.

These works were followed, in 1841, by "Night and Morning," a domestic tale, in which are described the calamities resulting from the loss of a marriage certificate, in the case of a private marriage. The disinheriting of the family of the elder Beaufort by the machinations of his brother, who selfishly conceals his cognizance of the marriage ceremony, is set forth with great power, and forms the groundwork of that portion of the story which is comprehended under the title of "Night." The passages referring to the visits of the poor mother to her disinherited children are inexpressibly touching, and reveal a warm true heart in the author worthy the great intellect which it accompanies. In the latter portion of the story, expressed by the title of "Morning," the legitimate branch of the Beaufort family is restored to its rights by the discovery of the marriage certificate; and many incidents in the career of the elder son of that house are effectively recorded. We would cite the interview with Gawtry, the gold-coiner, as being equal in point of dramatic action to anything Bulwer has attempted.

In the "Last of the Barons" the author of "Rienzi" produced an historical romance which was destined to vie in beauty and interest with Scott's celebrated "Ivanhoe." The scenes are laid during the time of Earl Warwick, the King-maker, and introduce many characters familiar to the reader of Shakspeare in "Henry VI." and "Richard III." It was at first deemed presumptuous in a modern writer to "approach a plot of ground so consecrated;" but what feelings of that sort existed have long since given place to admiration and astonishment. But, properly speaking, there should be no wonder felt at any successful historical revival by Bulwer; historical romances are his forte; and, whatever his gainsayers may affirm to the contrary, he has no rival in this species of composition.

The next productions were "Zanoni" and "Harold." The former is purely imaginative, and contains on its titlepage a motto from the "Comte de Gabalis":—

In short, I could make neither head nor tale out of it;

which we think a piece of injustice to himself on the part of the author. For we see, gleaming through the mysticism of the story, purposely darkened and exaggerated, the beautiful outlines of a majestic allegory. "Zanoni" will rank with "Undine" and the "Salamandrine" (all having their origin in the Rosicrucian legends) among the most exquisite of fanciful tales. "Harold" is a romantic history of the last of the Saxon Kings, and contains a fine description of the Battle of Hastings. It is also interwoven with a thread of supernatural structure, and is written throughout (by express design) in simple Saxon English.

This work was followed by "Lucretia; or, the Children of Night," a tale of guilt and horror, founded upon facts. "Incredible as it may appear," observes Sir Edward Bulwer, in his preface to the edition of 1845, "the crimes herein related took place within the last seventeen years. There has been no exaggeration as to their extent—no great departure from their details in the means employed: even that which appears most 'far-fetched' (the instrument of the poisoned ring) have their foundation in literal facts. In those more salient essentials which will most, perhaps, provoke the reader's incredulous wonder, I narrate a history, not invent a fiction." The character of Lucretia—from her first yearnings after power and wealth at the expense of a relation's death, to her cowardly revenge upon her sister's child for her innocent accession to the family honours—is drawn out with terrible distinctness. There is a harrowing reality about the picture of the pretended cripple stealing at dead of night into the bed-chamber of her niece which fills the mind with "vague sensations of danger;" while the final catastrophe, including the arrest of Lucretia after the murder of her son, exercising unknown to her the profession of a crossing-sweeper, reveals the wonderful insight which Bulwer possesses into the motives for human conduct and the proprieties of dramatic composition. We could say much more, both with respect to this and others of his works, had we the space at our command; and if we pass over those affecting episodes of love and goodness with which this book abounds we should wish our neglect to be attributed to its proper cause.

"The Caxtons: a Family Picture" was commenced simultaneously with "Lucretia," to which it forms a powerful contrast. It differs indeed in its mode of treatment from any other of the works of Bulwer. To use the author's own words, "It is the first of his writings in which humour has been employed less for the purpose of satire than in illustration of amiable characters; it is the first, too, in which man has been viewed less in his active relations with the world than in repose at his own hearth; in a word, the greater part of the canvas has been devoted to the composition of a simple family picture." And a most exquisite picture it is, drawn with the greatest nicety of detail, and coloured in a brilliant yet unexaggerated manner. How inexpressibly touching are those simple home records related in the form of an autobiography by the younger Caxton. In this work, as it ought to be in nature, the domestic hearth is made the centre of the world; and round that point the race of life is run to the honour and glorification of the two beloved parents seated in the chimney-nook.

"My Novel; or, Varieties in English Life," originally appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*, and was afterwards published in four quarto volumes in the spring of 1853. It was speedily recognised to be a work of rare and colossal proportions—a work in which is included an epitome of the "Varieties of English Life"—a work, in fine, which Bulwer did well to call by that name, so humble yet so comprehensive—so simple yet so eloquent—"My Novel!" Should English literature become extinct, or almost so, like that of Spain, this fiction, like a new "Gil Blas," would fix the fame of a new Cervantes immortal among the writers of the world.

To attempt a condensation within a few remarks of so large a work, with its complexity of plot so beautifully simplified at the conclusion, its multitude of characters all so necessary to the story, its philosophical and learned discussions, its episodes and initial chapters, would be to attempt an impossibility. The principal reviewers showed their good taste at the time of its publication in leaving the plot alone, and contenting themselves with general observations. It is from one of the best reviews that we quote the following passage, which appears to us peculiarly just and appropriate:—"My Novel" is in every respect a work of genius; it is a repository of truthful portraiture, of searching and profound remark, of finished narrative, of simple and manly energy, of unaffected humour, of exquisite originality, of coherent plot, of scholarship without pedantry, of eloquence without declamation, of passion without rant, and of keen yet genial satire."

What an exquisite picture of English rural life is that contained in Book I., which introduces to the reader Lenny Fairfield, the peasant-boy and poet; Parson Dale, the preacher; and the immortal Riccabocca! How wonderfully, too, are painted those companion pictures of Violante and Helen—rivals in love, though sisters at heart, and the twin-heroes of the story!

We have left ourselves no space to treat of "England and the English," "The Student," "The Rise and Fall of Athens," and the dramatic and poetical works of Sir Edward. We may perhaps return to them at some future opportunity.

A RUSSIAN AGENT IN PARIS.—The *Assemblée Nationale* says—"It is stated that the Russian Government is about to send to Paris, as an *Attaché* to the Embassy of Count Kisseloff, Prince Jousouff, who is married to the daughter of Count de Ribeaupierre, who had married a niece of the famous Potemkin. Prince Jousouff is young, and possesses an immense fortune. He has been ordered to keep great state, and he has already sent orders to rent a large house, and to furnish it in the most splendid style." The "fortunate youth" thus described by the *Assemblée* arrived in Paris a few days ago.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen has conferred the honour of Knighthood upon William Henry Watson, Esq., one of the Barons of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer; and upon Rowland Macdonald Stephenson, Esq., civil engineer.

The Emperor of Austria made his entry into Venice on the 25th ult., and on the following day the Emperor and Empress honoured a masked ball at the Theatre della Fenice with their presence, and stayed there upwards of two hours.

The Emperor and Empress of the French came from St. Cloud, to the Tuilleries on Saturday last, to take up their winter residence.

By desire of the Princess Royal of England, a German theatrical company is to give performances during the winter at her Majesty's Theatre at London, and once a week at Court.

Count William of Wurtemberg, who married a daughter of Prince Eugene, uncle of the French Emperor, has arrived in Paris.

Mr. Disraeli arrived in Paris on Saturday last, with the expectation, it is said, of having an interview with the Emperor. This news, coupled with Count de Persigny's recent visit to Lord Derby, has given food for gossip.

King Otho arrived in his capital on the 15th ult. His Majesty entered in great state. The Anglo-French troops were drawn up on each side of the road through which the Royal cortege passed, and the King was received with loud acclamations by the people in the streets, and afterwards at the theatre.

A Paris letter of Nov. 26, in the *Cologne Gazette*, says that the Emperor had passed a day at Fontainebleau. "This hunting party," the letter says, "was kept a secret, and the newspapers were 'invited' to say nothing about it."

His Excellency the Ambassador of France and the Countess de Persigny entertained at dinner, at Albert-gate House, on Sunday evening last, his Excellency the Russian Minister and the Countess Cruptowitch, his Excellency the Sardinian Minister, Baron and Baroness Nickolay, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Hon. Mrs. A. Villiers, and M. Comyn.

The French Emperor and Empress attended a ball given at the Opera on Saturday night for the poor of the 12th arrondissement. The pit being boarded over, the theatre was transformed into an immense ball-room, decked with flowers, and brilliant with light. A vast assemblage of persons was present. The Emperor and Empress, with their usual attendants, arrived at eleven o'clock, and remained till past one.

On the 24th ult. Lord Blomfield gave a grand banquet at which several members of the diplomatic corps at Berlin were present. The guests included; the Comtesse Hatzfeld, the Ministers Baron Manteuffel and Von der Heydt, and the Charge d'Affaires of the Russian Legation.

The King of Prussia made a brilliant present to the Queen on her late birthday—namely, a necklace of six large topazes, which the late Prince Waldemar, of Prussia, who fought with the English against Runjeet Singh, brought from the East Indies. Each topaz is surrounded with twelve small diamonds. The value of the necklace is about 20,000 thalers.

Accounts from Vienna, in the *Nord*, mention a grand bear-hunt which was lately organised in Transylvania by the governor of that province, Prince Ch. de Schwartzenberg, and in which nineteen of these animals were either killed or wounded.

Lord Vivian has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Cornwall, in the room of Sir William Trevelyan, deceased.

It is stated in Paris that the reigning Empress of Russia will visit Nice in the spring.

General Rogdanovitch, of the Russian Artillery, who has been ordered by the Emperor Alexander to write an official history of the siege of Sebastopol, has arrived in Paris.

Mr. George B. Mathew, formerly Governor of the Bahamas, and late Consul at Philadelphia, is appointed her Majesty's Consul-General at Odessa.

Queen Christina has arrived at Florence from France, and taken up her residence at the Pitti Palace. Her Majesty intends to remain there some days, with the Grand Duchess, her sister, before proceeding to Rome.

The death of Prince Woronzoff leaves Russia, in one sense the greatest military Power in Europe, without a Field Marshal.

On the 27th ult., as M. von der Pfordten, the Bavarian Minister, was returning to his hotel, where he had invited the members of the Corps Diplomatique to dinner, he slipped upon the snow (which has been deep on the ground for the last three weeks), and broke his arm near the shoulder.

Count Cigala, Aide-de-Camp to the King of Sardinia, has gone to Venice, to congratulate the Emperor of Austria. The Count will afterwards proceed by way of Trieste to Egypt, with presents for the Viceroy.

A Paris letter in the *Presse Belge* says that Count Pepoli, who dined a few days ago with the Emperor and Empress at St. Cloud, is not the husband of Madame Albani, the cantatrice, as many persons have supposed, but a grandson of Murat, ex-King of Naples.

The names of Colonel Wilson Patten, M.P. for Lancashire, and of Mr. J. W. Henley, M.P. for Oxfordshire, are added to the Royal Commission for inquiring into the practices of the Courts of Law at Westminster, and the mode of conducting the business of the Superior Courts.

It is reported that M. Mire's mission to Spain has succeeded, and that, in conjunction with English and other capitalists, he has contracted for a loan, which will be forthwith converted into Three per Cents.

The *Nord* states that M. d'Antonini is shortly to leave Brussels for Naples, where he has been summoned by the King.

The King of Denmark has reinstated two of the Princes of Augustenberg in their rights as Knights of his Order, forfeited by their proceedings during the Schleswig-Holstein crisis. Their banners and heraldic bearings were at that period taken down from their places over the altar in the Royal Chapel in the Palace of Fredericksborg, and treated as those of traitors.

Mr. Serjeant Kinglake having vacated the Recordership of Exeter, upon his promotion to that of Bristol, Mr. J. S. Stock, Recorder of Winchester, is transferred to Exeter; and Mr. G. A. Arney, of the Western Circuit, is appointed Recorder of Winchester.

M. Cabot, founder of the Icarian Community, at Nauvoo, Illinois, died at St. Louis, on the 9th ult., of apoplexy, aged about sixty-nine years.

The Grand Duchess Constantine of Russia arrived last week at Weimar. The sojourn of this Princess has been celebrated at the Court by brilliant festive parties. Her Imperial Highness was accompanied by her Highness the Princess Theresa of Saxe-Altenburg, her sister, and her father, Duke Joseph of Saxony. She left Weimar on the 27th for the purpose of rejoining the Court of Altenburg, from which she will proceed to visit in succession her sisters, the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg and the Queen of Hanover.

The *Opinione* of Turin mentions a rumour to the effect that Prince Danilo, of Montenegro, intends going over to Venice with his consort in order to pay his respects to the Emperor of Austria.

Mr. Thackeray commences his course of lectures on "The Four Georges" at the Free-trade Hall, Manchester, on Wednesday next.

Judge Haliburton, author of "Sam Slick," has engaged to deliver an address on the 16th inst. to the members of the Manchester Athenæum. This address is to be followed by subsequent ones, during the winter, from Lord Lytton, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Stanley.

A picture by Giotto has been discovered in an old clothes shop at St. Jean-du-Gard. It is on wood, and in excellent preservation, fifteen inches high by twelve in width. The painting represents the Virgin holding the Infant Jesus in her arms.

The French Academy of Medicine and the Academy of Sciences have been authorised to accept the legacy of an annual sum of 3000 francs, bequeathed by Baron Barbier, to be employed in three prizes of 1000 francs each, for the most important discoveries in the healing art.

A letter from an Irish priest in the *Tablet* states that the "Catholic University" is breaking down, owing to the alienation of the mass of the clergy caused by Dr. Cullen's policy.

The persons employed by the French Government to see how many people enter the Bourse in a day, counted the other day 10,270.

The wholesale booksellers of Paternoster-row, who had heretofore closed at four o'clock in the summer and five o'clock in the winter have agreed to close at four o'clock all the year round.

Madrid journals of the 20th ult. do not mention anything new in the way of fact, but continue to refer, with evident uneasiness, to the dearth of food, and the danger which may arise from the necessities of the working-classes.

An Imperial Russian ukase fixes the opening of the Industrial Exhibition at Warsaw for the 1st of June next, and invites all manufacturers and persons interested in Russia, Finland, and Poland to contribute. The exhibition is to be limited to national productions, raw and manufactured.

Memorabilia.

LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

"A little chink may let in much light."—OLD PROVERB.

SHAKSPEARE AND BACON.

The pamphlet entitled "Was Lord Bacon the Author of Shakspeare's Plays?" of which a notice has already appeared in this Journal, professes to initiate inquiry into the authorship of Shakspeare's Plays, and to this end to show a sufficiently *prima facie* case to induce the public to grant the author a *rule nisi*. Now, let us consider whether he has made out such *prima facie* case. The pamphlet may be epitomised under the following heads:—

1. Shakspeare did not write the plays attributed to him, because—
 1. There is neither record nor rumour of his having exhibited any precocity of talent; and, up to the time of his arrival in London, there is no suggestion or tradition of his having manifested any superior attainments.
 2. He was essentially the man of business of the theatre.
 3. He acknowledged his poems and sonnets, but laid no claim to the plays.
 4. He had no means of acquiring the knowledge requisite for the delineation of foreign manners which eminently distinguish the plays, or for those legal allusions with which they abound.

Nothing can be more gratuitous than the last two assumptions. If we had no other evidence than that of Francis Meres we have enough to prove that in his own day he was looked up to as an author worthy to be ranked with the best ancient and contemporary dramatists. And, even if he had never left his native land (which, for all we know, he may have done), the novels upon which he founded his dramas were amply sufficient to inform him of such foreign manners as we find depicted in his plays; and he must have been singularly unobservant if he failed to pick up sufficient knowledge to furnish him with such legal allusions as he might need to make. But what shall we say to the inference which Mr. W. H. Smith would draw from the facts 1 and 2—viz., that no evidence at all as to his early talent and attainments is to be regarded as evidence that they were wanting—when it is in the highest degree probable that the oblivion which obscures his early career would without respect swallow up all kinds of evidence alike? Mr. Smith's argument reminds us of the reasoning of some old geologists who contended that there could have been no organic beings in the period corresponding to the igneous rocks, because no organic remains were found in them; totally overlooking the fact that even the bony structures must have perished in that high temperature, which alone could have given those beds their present characteristics.

Mr. Smith, having satisfied himself that the plays must be fathered on some one else than Shakspeare, casts about for some other paternity, and lights on Lord Bacon.

II. We will take *seriatim* his reasons for supposing that Bacon wrote the plays:—

1. The character of Shakspeare, as drawn by Pope, fits Bacon.
2. Bacon had some dramatic abilities, so that he could assume the most different characters and speak the language proper to each with a facility that was perfectly natural.
3. That he wrote and assisted at masques.
4. That he was on terms of intimacy with Lord Southampton, the patron of Shakspeare.
5. That from his travel and profession he was equipped for the delineation of foreign manners, and of legal proceedings at home.
6. That in his letters we find no allusion to Shakspeare's plays.
7. That the first folio of Shakspeare's plays was published after Bacon had been driven into private life, and had leisure to revise his literary works.
8. That as he was under the necessity of raising money, it is probable that he did so by writing plays.

Without discussing each of these points separately, we may state generally that in our opinion the probability raised by these facts in favour of Mr. Smith's hypothesis is infinitesimally small. Independently of them, we do not agree with Mr. Smith in thinking that Bacon exhibits in his works either the knowledge of human nature or the sublime imagination which go to constitute the dramatic poet. Throughout the whole of the "Instauratio" there are but a dozen lines or so on the subject of dramatic poetry. From these few lines it is evident that he was not enamoured of his subject. His meagre remarks thereupon are followed up with the dogmatic statement that allegorical poetry excels all other kinds. The fact is that Bacon affected the allegorical poet. Besides several minor pieces, he wrote a metrical version of seven of David's Psalms. They are wretched affairs, and yet so highly did Bacon esteem them that he published them a bare year before his death. Only conceive the absurdity of the case on Mr. Smith's supposition. Lord Bacon having composed thirty-six dramatic works of surpassing genius, and also divers minor poems of the most wretched quality, takes the pains to edit and publish every thing that is worthless under his own name; while he issues, under the most slovenly supervision, all those writings which are so great and illustrious, and proclaims them to the world as the work of another.

But, says Mr. Smith, Lord Bacon had a motive for this:—"Surrounded by enemies ready to represent him on all occasions to the greatest possible disadvantage, we can easily conceive that he felt the necessity of keeping his connection with the players unknown to be hardly less urgent than the necessity which compelled him to resort to them." Now, if there ever were this necessity for concealment, it must have ceased with Bacon's retirement into private life. Yet, according to Mr. Smith, it was during this very period that the necessity for concealment was so urgent as to induce his Lordship to give the final seal of another's name to a first edition of his own collected dramatic works. This is a dilemma from which we will defy our ingenious author to extricate himself. But on this very question of the necessity for concealment Mr. Smith is in error. So far was the vocation of dramatist for pecuniary profit from being attended with dishonour or fraught with detriment to a writer's professional prospects, that Sackville, the Lord Treasurer under the reigns both of Elizabeth and James, was a confessed dramatist. Accordingly, both the premises and the reasoning of Mr. Smith's hypothesis are cut away, and there is left only the baseless fabric of a vision, a myth without the nucleus of fact. Our author's task is indeed a hopeless one, as deficient of significant result as the labours of him who (to quote Lord Bacon, the poet)—

But limns the water or but writes in dust.

The omission of Lord Bacon to mention Shakspeare in his letters appears little, if any, more extraordinary than the omission of any reference to Shakspeare or his works in Lord Bacon's systematic writings; and this last is about as remarkable as the corresponding omission of Shakspeare to refer to Lord Bacon. There can, we think, be little doubt that Bacon must have seen some of Shakspeare's plays acted; but he could not, till within three years of his own death, have been acquainted with Shakspeare as an English classic. But what if Bacon had a *positive* reason for ignoring Shakspeare? Any thing which recalled to Bacon's mind the proceedings against Essex and Southampton would be instinctively shunned by the great philosopher. It will be recollected that to suit the occasion "Richard II." was altered, and the actors were bribed to play the night before Essex's insurrection in order to inflame the public mind; and who knows but Shakspeare himself may have been employed by Southampton in this business, which would have the effect of making the peer a debtor to the poet, and would account for the former's friendship and patronage? If this view be correct, Bacon would have eschewed by choice all reference to Shakspeare.

But whether we can account for this silence or not is of very little moment. If it be surprising, which we doubt, that Bacon ignores Shakspeare, it is infinitely more surprising that he ignores Copernicus, and sneers at the discoveries which have immortalised that name. "This is more strange than such a silence is."

In conclusion we would advise Mr. Smith to remember that the question which gives his pamphlet its title is of a very different

character from this: "Did Daniel Wray write Junius' letters?" Here Junius may stand for any one of the other twenty candidates for the honour of writing a series of scurrilous letters. But in the other question Shakspeare stands for a known personality; and it is contrary to the first canon of historical criticism to allow his claim to be disputed on mere circumstantial evidence, even if such could be produced.

NOTES.

THE BURIAL OF SIR JOHN MOORE.—The following extract from Cole's "Memoirs of British Generals Distinguished in the Peninsular War" has lately been going the rounds of the press:—

"It has been sung in poetry, and repeated in chronicle, that Sir John Moore was buried without a coffin. A living officer of high rank who was present has been heard frequently to declare that the remains of the lamented General were certainly inclosed in a coffin. There does not seem to be any sound reason to suppose the contrary. He died in a fortified town, occupied by his own troops; artificers and materials could undoubtedly have been found if required; and the funeral did not take place until several hours after his decease."

If "truth is stranger than fiction," it would be desirable to have Mr. Cole's allegation corroborated. There is clearly no figure in the line—

No useless coffin inclosed his breast,

but is meant for plain matter of fact. I fear, however, it would not be very easy to disprove the Rev. Charles Wolfe's statement. As Mr. Cole's broad insinuation is calculated to provoke a smile at the expense of my gifted countryman's well-known ode on "the Burial of Sir John Moore"—lines which Byron extolled as constituting the finest ode in the language—it is but just to Mr. Wolfe's memory to say that his account of the interment is perfectly accurate. In 1852 similar doubts to Mr. Cole's were more delicately expressed in *Notes and Queries*, and had been gradually strengthening until the Rev. Dr. Symonds, Vicar of St. Martin's, Hereford, who had acted as Chaplain to Sir John Moore in the Peninsular campaign, came forward with a letter of ample detail, which fully corroborated in every particular the statements made by Mr. Charles Wolfe. I directed the attention of a courteous and distinguished officer, Colonel White—who had been wounded at Corunna—to the statement made by Mr. Cole, and he replied in a letter, dated 20th June, 1856:—

It is just possible that something to answer the purpose of a coffin might, if thought necessary, have been procured; but it was much more in character to have buried Sir John Moore as the poet has so beautifully described. It would, however, have been next to impossible to have obtained a regular coffin at Corunna, as the Spaniards convey their dead to the burial place in a shell, which is not deposited with the corpse. Coffins are very rarely used in Spain.

For the object mentioned at the commencement of this paper, it would be desirable to have corroborating information elicited relative to the burial of Sir John Moore.—WILLIAM JOHN FITZ-PATRICK, Kilmacud Manor, Stillorgan, Dublin.

CAPTAIN BUTLER AND HIS BROTHER AT SINAI.—Captain Henry Butler, one of the heroes of Inkerman, has already been noticed in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS in connection with some valuable researches in Sinai on his way to the seat of war. But, as the interest felt respecting the Sinaitic inscriptions is greatly increasing, you may be glad of any information which may throw light upon the great question whether they are of Israelitish origin or not. Here the number and height of the inscriptions come necessarily under consideration. Mr. Stanley makes light of both the numbers and the heights; and, in his "Note" on Sinai and Palestine, says:—"It appears that, in addition to the one case noticed by myself (in page 58) of an inscription inaccessible to active climbers, five more have been discovered by Mr. Forster's informants. It is very possible that there may be other instances not observed by myself or by them." You will be pleased, I am sure, to see, and to let your numerous readers see, a passage I have transcribed for you from an original letter from the Rev. Pierce Butler, the surviving brother of the lamented Captain Butler, dated Sept. 25 (last year), after his return from Sinai:—

Whilst in the Desert I made it my special object, especially during my solitary wanderings after separating from Henry at Tur, to examine minutely, and make myself thoroughly acquainted, with everything physically relating to the inscriptions; their relative numbers in different localities and in different kind of rock, their position, manner of cutting, size, and depth of the letters, &c. As I had opportunities of seeing a much greater number of the inscriptions than I believe any previous traveller, and more leisure to examine them than most, I trust that I may have been able, in some degree, to gain my object. * * Copying inscriptions, where so many have been copied already, and where to make it of any value so much time is required, and, consequently, taken from observation, I thought a matter of secondary importance. The few I did copy were done with as great accuracy as possible, and I observed the rule of copying only those that had probably not been seen or copied before, in which the letters were so distinct, that I could not possibly make any mistake as to their form, and which were perfect inscriptions. * * It would have been, of course, very easy to have made a great show of work by a multitude of hastily-copied inscriptions, which would have been consequently of little or no value. W. J. D.

THREE CROCKS OF GOLD.—A similar legend relative to three crocks of gold, as given by your Swaffham correspondent, is still extant in Yorkshire. Upsall Castle, near Thirsk, was rebuilt A.D. 1340, by Thomas Lord le Scoop, called of Upsall and Masham (see "Burke's Extinct Peerages"), and he discovered the gold under a bush with which he rebuilt that edifice through a dream which tempted him to go to London-bridge, where a Quaker told him not to waste his time, but go home, as he also dreamed a dream that at Upsall, in Yorkshire, gold was hid. In 1789 a portion of Upsall Castle remained, and rudely carved on a stone near the barabaz was a figure supposed to be Thomas Lord le Scoop and his friend the Quaker (see "History of Thirsk"). It is very singular this same legend should be so common, so similar, and so general, as I cannot assimilate it to any story of Heathen Mythology. NEMO.

QUERIES.

THE KING'S COCK-CROWER.—In Debrett's "Imperial Calendar" for the year 1822, in the list of persons holding appointments in his Majesty's household, in the Lord Steward's department I find "Cock and Crier at Scotland-yard—J. Mitchell, Query—Does that appointment still exist?—A SUBSCRIBER.

NEVISON THE FREEBOOTER.—Can any of your readers inform me where I can obtain a history of Nevison the famous freebooter of Charles II.'s time? His graves are now in the museum of York Castle.—A STRANGER.

THE APPLE AND ONION CROPS.—In Cleveland, in Yorkshire, is a legendary belief that whenever the apple crop fails the onion crop is sure to be extraordinarily good, and vice versa; and whenever it is a good nut year it is sure to be a good yield of wheat. Is such a belief a fact, and what are its proofs?—YORK.

RAPIN THE HISTORIAN.—I have seen, in county Donegal, at the foot of a mountain called Barnesmore, the ruins of a fort in which it is said Rapin, the French historian, was confined, and wrote a part of his history. Can any of your readers inform me by whom and for what reason he was confined?—R. D. W.

ANSWERS.

SINAI AND PALESTINE.—With reference to the inquiry of your correspondent "W. J. D.," permit me to say that any one who turns to Mr. Stanley's "Sinai and Palestine" will see that the object of his journey to the East was not to describe or collect inscriptions. A good deal of information respecting those who have collected the "Sinaitic inscriptions," or written on the subject, has, however, been inserted by Mr. Stanley in the third edition of his book, which has been very lately published. It will be found at pages 57 to 62.—G.

CAGOTS.—Your correspondent "R. R." will find a concise account of the singular race of people known in different parts of France and the borders of Spain as Cagots, Gafos, Coliberts, &c., in a note to Mr. Grattan's novel of "The Cagot's Hut," published in a cheap form, in 1852, in the "Parlour Library." The only singular point which I noticed in the works of French authors on this subject (which Mr. Grattan has not noticed) is, that they were, in early ages, considered as slaves, the property of the Church; allowed to attend worship, but not allowed to enter the church at the same door as the rest of the congregation, nor to use the same "benetier" or holy-water vessel. The Goths, Visigoths, and Alans were Christians, but Arians. Now, the door and "benetier" set apart for the Cagots was to be seen in the Old Church at Lay, near Barèges, in the Pyrenees. It may be there now; but many years have passed since I have seen it. The Moors were Mahometans; and, though single instances of the conversion of a Mahometan may have occurred, no one can say that any number were ever converted. The Cagots, evidently, have been numerous; as laws especially referring to them are to be found in the ancient code of laws called the "Fers de

Bearn." Laws are not made for individuals, but for the masses; and laws regulating their dress, and protecting them from injury, &c., are among the old laws of Bearn.—R. A. Carham.

CAGOTS.—"R. R." will find a short summary of the history and present state of these unfortunate people in Derwent Conway's "Travels in the Pyrenees," published in *Constable's Miscellany*, Volume 67.—D. F. A. Parkgate.

"HEAVEN SAVE THE MARK."—The expression occurs in "Merchant of Venice," ii. 2; "I Henry IV.," iii. 2; "Othello," i. 1; "Romeo and Juliet," iii. 2. And the word "mark" obviously implies evidence, or proof.—MACKENZIE WALCOTT, M.A.

STOKE.—This word is merely the Saxon "Stoc," a place—as in Basing-stoke, Wood-stock, Stoke-Goldington, Stoke-Hammond, Stoke-Mandeville, Stoke-Poces. The adjunct "Priors," or "Abbat's," denotes the place was the portion of those high monastic dignitaries, without any reference to precedence, as Stanton Priors, Icthen Abbas, Abbat's Langley, Hurstborne Priors, &c.—MACKENZIE WALCOTT, M.A.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ARISTARCHUS.—You are correctly informed. A new Chess periodical is about to appear in New York, under the patronage of some of the best players in the United States. It is to be called the "Chess Monthly," and will contain thirty-two large octavo pages. The subscription (twelve shillings annually) is receivable for this country by the London publishers, Messrs. Trubner, Paternoster-row.

RUSTIC.—You appear to be quite right as to Problem 661.

G. R. DABBY.—It shall have insertion among our Chess Enigmas very shortly.

L. C. A. 1.—The "Sequel to the Chess-player's Handbook," containing the new Chess laws, &c., will be published, it is understood, in time for the great Birmingham meeting, which is appointed to be held in the spring. 2. Nothing definite is known. 3. Apply to M. A. De Bievre, the editor, Café de la Régence, Paris.

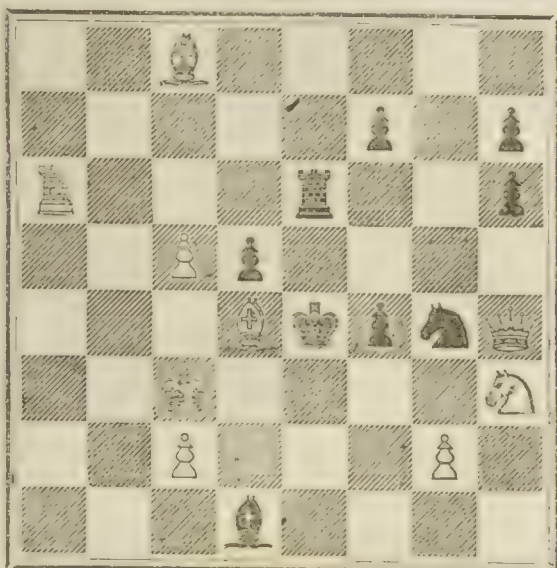
BETHELGEUX.—It is not the Solutions of Problems that we recommended correspondents to retain and examine, but newly-composed Problems sent to us for insertion. The solutions of our Problems, to be acknowledged, should be sent immediately.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 667 by Nemo, D. D., Fred. T., Dushy, Wilfred, M. D., Philip, W. H. Moss, Henriette, Mephistopheles, Ernest, Annie, Gwillim, Josephine, Durrent, Rosemary, Murdoch, H. T. P., W. P. J., G. S. D., R. P., Subscriber, Tom of Coventry, Oxoniensis, Rustic, F. R. of Norwich, Mus. Doc., Ivanhoe, D. C. L., Herr C. B. D., Mercator, W. W., Omicron, Jimmy Dawson, Tom Thumb, F. R. A. Ignoramus, A Player of Ten Years, A Juvenile, D. T. L., Clericus, Philo-Chess, Bombardier, Gregory, B. N. A Working Man, Alpha, 148, X. Y. Z., Rustic, Hon. Secretary, Percy, H. T. M., White Surrey, Czar, John Gilpin, R. K. S., C. B. M., W. T. G., J. N. T., G. W., Kendal, M. Trueskin, are correct.

PROBLEM No. 668

By HET ALPHONS B.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

The following games are part of a match lately played between Mr. STAUNTON and an Amateur of high promise from South America. The terms of this contest were, that in the first eleven games Mr. S. should give the odds of a Rook each game, and, in the next eleven, the odds of a Knight.

GAME IN WHICH THE ROOK IS GIVEN.

(Remove Black's Q Rook from the board.)

BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. R to K sq	Q to K B 4th
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	16. P takes K P	K R to K B 4th
3. K B to Q B 4th	P to K B 4th	17. P to K 6th	K B to Q 3rd
4. P to Q 4th	P to K B 5th	18. B takes Kt (ch)	P takes B
5. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	19. Q takes P (ch)	K to K 2nd
6. K Kt to K Kt 5th	P to Q 4th	20. Kt to Q Kt 3rd	Q R to Q Kt sq
7. P takes P	K Kt takes P	21. Kt to Q 4th	Q to K sq
8. P to K R 4th	Q B to K B 4th	22. Q to Q B 4th	Q R to Q Kt 3rd
9. Q Kt to Q 2nd	K B to K 2nd	23. P to Q R 4th	Q to Q B sq
10. Q to K B 3rd	B takes Kt	24. P to Q R 5th	Q to Q R 3rd
11. B takes Kt	K B to K B 3rd (a)	25. Q to Q R 4th	K R to Q Kt (b)
12. P to K Kt 4th	Q B to Q 2nd	26. Kt takes B (ch)	P takes Kt
13. P to K Kt 5th	K B to K 2nd	27. Q to Q 4th	And White surrendered.
14. Castles	P to K Kt 3rd		

(a) Had he taken the K R Pawn, Black would have won a piece by first capturing the Kt and then playing Q to K R 5th (ch), &c.
(b) White has no good move at this crisis, as he is not only under a threat of mate, but has also his Q Rook en prise on the Pawn.

ANOTHER GAME AT THE ODDS OF THE ROOK.

(Remove Black's Q Rook from the board.)

BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. Kt to K B 4th	K to Kt 2nd
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	13. Kt takes Q B	Kt to K Kt 3rd
3. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q B 4th	14. P to K R 3rd	K R to K sq
4. K B to Q B 4th	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	15. R to K B sq	K R to K 2nd
5. Castles	P to K R 3rd	16. P to K Kt 3rd	Q Kt to K 4th
6. P to K 5th	P to Q 3rd	17. K Kt takes Kt	Kt takes Kt
7. P takes P	K B takes P	18. Q to K B sq	Kt takes Kt
8. R to K sq (ch)	K Kt to K 2nd	19. P takes Kt	Q to Q 2nd
9. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Castles	20. P to K B 3rd	B takes P
10. Q Kt to K 4th	Q B to K Kt 5th	21. K to Kt 2nd	Q to Q 3rd
11. Q B takes K R P	P takes B	22. P to K B 4th	K R to K 6th

And White wins.

GAME AT THE ODDS OF THE KNIGHT.

(Remove Black's Q Knight from the board.)

(Scotch Gambit deigned.)

BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. Q R to Q sq	P takes Q P
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	18. P to K Kt 4th	Q B to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd	19. K R to K sq	P to Q 5th
4. K B to Q Kt 5th	Q B to Q 2nd	20. B to Q Kt 3rd (ch)	P to Q 4th
5. P to Q B 3rd	K B to K 2nd	21. P to K Kt 5th	K R P takes P
6. P to K R 3rd	P to Q R 3rd	22. Q B takes P	P takes Q B P
7. K B to Q R 4th	P to K Kt 4th	23. P takes P	Q to Q Kt 3rd (ch)
8. K B to Q B 2nd	K Kt to K B 3rd	24. K to Kt 2nd	Q to Q B 4th
9. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to Q Kt sq	25. Kt to K Kt 4th	Q Kt to Q 2nd
10. Castles	Castles	26. Q R to Q 4th	Q R to K sq
11. Kt to K R 2nd	P to K R 3rd	27. K R to K 6th	K to R sq (d)
12. P to K B 4th	P takes P	28. Kt takes Kt (e)	Kt takes Kt (d)
13. Q B takes P	K Kt to K R 2nd	29. B takes Kt	K R takes B (e)
14. Q to K R 5th	P to K B 4th (c)	30. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq
15. P takes P	K Kt to K B 3rd	31. K R takes Q B	And White resigns.
16. Q to K B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd		

(a) This frees White's game, and repels for a time the enemy's attack; but it does this at the expense of a valuable Pawn.
(b) The position at this juncture is interesting, both from the respective attitude of the two armies and because upon Black's next movement the fate of the battle depends.
(c) This is the coup-juste. Any other, at this critical moment, would probably have lost the game.

(d) Had he taken with the Bishop the game would perhaps have gone on thus:—

28. B takes Kt
29. K R takes Q B
30. Q to K R 5th (ch)
31. Q takes Q P (ch)
32. R takes Q
And Black wins easily.

Or thus:—
28. K B takes Kt
29. R takes R
30. Q to K R 5th (ch)
31. Q takes R
32. B takes Kt
And Black wins easily.

(e) The game was equally lost if he had taken with the Bishop, as given:—

30. Q to K R 5th (ch)
31. Q takes Q P (ch)
32. B takes Kt
And Black wins easily.



SCENE IN A LONDON STREET ON A SUNDAY MORNING. — (SEE PAGE 580.)

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

THE latest act of munificence on the part of this merchant-prince of India, is the contribution of £500 for the relief of the sufferers by the late inundations in France. In acknowledgment of this very handsome subscription, the late Lord Mayor, (Mr. Alderman Salomons) has just received from the Prefect of the Seine a letter in reply, of which the following is a translation:—

Paris, 29th October, 1856.

My Lord.—You have been kind enough to inform me that Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, merchant of Bombay, had sent you a sum of 500l. sterling for the benefit of the victims of the inundations in France, and which you had directed Messrs. Rothschild to pay into my hands.

I have read with lively interest the letter which Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has addressed to you; and I congratulate myself in the name of my native country upon the cordial sentiments which the alliance of France and England has awakened, as well in your great colony as in the mother country.

Such generous proofs of sympathy call forth the entire gratitude of the French nation; and, in addition to the political alliance which unites the two Governments, such emanations of sympathy create new bonds of friendship between the two peoples at large.

I beg you, my Lord, to be kind enough, in my name, and in that of my fellow citizens, to thank Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy for his assistance. I am happy to pay this debt of gratitude to a gentleman who has received from your gracious Queen and from the Corporation such honourable distinction.

Receive, &c.,

The Prefect of the Seine,

Baron M. F. HAUSSMANN.

M. David Salomons, &c.

Among the most remarkable natives of India now living, if not at the head of them, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy is undoubtedly to be reckoned. His parents, respectable in character but humble in circumstances, came to that city from Nowsaree, a large village about twenty-two miles from Surat, inhabited chiefly or entirely by Parsees; to which community Sir Jamsetjee has ever been a steadfast, but by no means a bigoted, adherent. He was born in Bombay, in 1783; where, before he was sixteen years old, he lost both his parents in one twelve-month by death. His father-in-law, however (the father of the child to whom, according to Oriental custom, he had been betrothed in infancy), had placed him in the way of becoming acquainted with the mode of keeping accounts. He was then just able to read and write the commercial vernacular of Bombay, and he afterwards acquired at school some slight knowledge of English; which seems to have formed the whole of his educational advantages.

In 1799—that is, when he was sixteen years old, and had just lost both his parents—he embarked, with a cousin, for Calcutta, carrying with him his whole fortune of 120 rupees, or about £12. After a stay in that city of somewhat more than a year, spent in book-keeping and in translating Bengalee, he returned to Bombay; and he there soon commenced trading to Bengal and China on his own resources, now increased to about £18 in money, and the profits of some goods he carried with him on his return. He seems, however, to have earned already a considerable amount of good-will and confidence, for, young as he yet was, he found it possible to borrow £200; and, having afterwards entered into an advantageous arrangement with his father-in-law, he obtained from various parties the sum of £3500, at a rate of premium, however, proportioned to the slenderness of the guarantee afforded by his own stock.

With these funds he embarked in a more extensive trade with China, which he prosecuted for some time by means of his voyages in person to that country. On his return from the first of these he lost some property from a fire in Bombay; his homeward passage on the second of them was in the fleet of the East India Company's vessels, which, in the celebrated action under Sir Nathaniel Dance, beat off the French squadron commanded by Admiral Linois.

So far Jamsetjee had been very successful in a mercantile sense; but on his fourth return voyage, after realising large profits in China, the ship in which he was embarked with his purchases for India was intercepted and overpowered by two vessels of the French force. He thus lost all his property; and, worse still, he was carried prisoner to the Cape of Good Hope, then a neutral port in the

hands of the Dutch. On the voyage the prize first narrowly escaped recapture by the English, and then was in still greater danger of shipwreck. He was stripped by his captors of everything except his clothes, and while he was at the Cape provisions commanded famine prices. The English Consul, however, assisted him; and, happily, his own importunity, and the intercession of the ladies proceeding in the same vessel, procured him a passage to Calcutta in a Danish ship just about to sail for Serampore. He suffered greatly on the voyage from exposure to the weather, as well as from the scantiness and wretched quality of the ship's provisions: his only relief was in the kindness of the ladies who first interested themselves for him. Half a bag of worm-eaten rice, a little salt fish, and twenty dollars in money, were a most important addition to his preparations for the voyage, which he gratefully accepted from the British Consul.

Our wanderer at length reached Calcutta. Some weeks afterwards he arrived in Bombay—almost as much to the surprise as the joy of relatives who had given him up for lost.

A fifth and last voyage to China seems to have been successful; and in the course of it he established commercial relations with Madras. Jamsetjee, however, now gave up this mode of transacting his business; and from about the year 1807 he became stationary at Bombay,

from which place he has since directed the operations by which his great wealth has been acquired, and his wide-spread charities have made his name a household word.

In 1842 the late Sir James R. Carnac, who had just retired from the Government of Bombay, brought before the authorities in England Jamsetjee's munificent benefactions to public objects, when her Majesty conferred on this very remarkable man the well-earned honour of Knighthood. To readers in India the character and value of the public works executed by means of Sir Jamsetjee's munificence speak for themselves; to those in England some explanatory remarks may be necessary. We may, however, begin by remarking that the close and ardent sympathy of Sir Jamsetjee and his family with our national feelings and destiny, is shown by their subscription of no less than £700 to the testimonials in honour of the great commander, the Duke of Wellington.

The sum of £16,500, devoted to the erection of a hospital, one of the most conspicuous and pleasing of the public structures of Bombay, would be appreciated in some degree in any country; so, also, would the additional gifts of £3000 for an Obstetric Institution, and £1500 for a fund to provide books and prizes for the students in the Medical College attached to the Hospital.

The Bridge and Causeway at Mahim, constructed in the name of Lady Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, is a work of great public utility, as well in respect of the Government itself, as of the people who more immediately profit by it. The cost of these works was more than £18,000.

A large class of works, constructed at the expense of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, are those for the supply of water. Those who have not experienced the climate, or seen the cities of the East, can hardly conceive the value of such works. Several items of this kind will be found in the list of Sir Jamsetjee's benefactions. The largest of them is that of the water works at Poona, constructed at a cost of £18,027. It was on the occasion of his building a place of worship at that city for persons of his own faith (on which he expended about £4500), that Sir Jamsetjee proposed also to bring water from the Moota-Moola river, more than a mile distant, sufficient for the supply of a large part of the city. To effect this it was necessary to construct a substantial stone weir across a river several hundred feet wide, which, from the violence of the current at particular seasons of the year, proved a work of considerable difficulty and of great expense. To this were added machinery and pipes from England, for forcing and conveying the water to the higher level of the reservoir in the city; and for the erection of this machinery an engineer had also to be procured at great cost from England. To these must be added a considerable sum expended in providing water for different quarters of the city of Bombay—an object, the full accomplishment of which is a matter of great anxiety to the Government at the present time.

In India there are no Poor-laws, there are few associations for purposes of private benevolence which are not limited to the caste of the contributors, and there are no native inns. A "Dhumsalla" is a hospital, a house of refuge for the destitute poor, or for the use of poor travellers, as the case may be. A building of this class, in Bombay, which cost him £8000, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy placed in the hands of the "District Benevolent Society" of that city, together with an endowment of £5000, and a donation from his lady of £2000 more.

The "Dhumsalla" built by Sir Jamsetjee at Kundalla, midway between Bombay and Poona, is a good example of resting-places under that name. It is situated at the upper end of a steep ascent of several miles long, which rises 1500 feet from its foot, and which leads to the general table-land of the Deccan.

Of institutions for purposes of education, Jamsetjee has always been a large and zealous supporter, as he was amongst the earliest of his countrymen to perceive the vast advantages the people of India would derive from acquaintance with European literature and science. He contributed liberally to the foundation of the Elphinstone Institution, and to the endowments of the several professorships in Bombay.

In order to place within the reach of his countrymen the more valuable results of European thought and experience, Sir Jamsetjee has



promoted the translation of standard English works into the vernacular languages of the Bombay Presidency.

A correspondence is now before Government, in which Sir Jamsetjee proposes to endow a School of Design in Bombay with a sum of £10,000. His object is to afford to his countrymen those advantages of culture, in respect of the principles of art which their admitted taste, and their known fineness of organisation and touch, assure us could be employed with vast advantage. At the Great Exhibition of 1851 the natives of India surprised all Europe and America with the richness of their imagination, the justness of their appreciation and association of colours, and the unapproachable delicacy of many of their works. They seem only to want the guidance of artistic education, to be able to place themselves amongst the foremost in the walks of tasteful industry.

Of Sir Jamsetjee's private and personal benevolence we shall only state one of many instances. Very severe reverses of fortune had befallen a wealthy and respected fellow-townsmen, who was neither Hindoo nor Parsee, but a native Catholic Christian; when Sir Jamsetjee presented his family with the large sum of £10,000, dictated rather by his sympathy with their feelings, than by any exact measurement of mere necessities.

Early in life Sir Jamsetjee had entered into partnership in business with his friend Motichund Amichund, from whom he had been compelled to separate. This friend was not a Parsee, but a Jain—the community which bears that name holding a modified form of Hinduism. One of the peculiarities of the sect is a high degree of tenderness for animal life, and in accordance with it Motichund built a place in Bombay, at a cost of £10,000, for the care and support of maimed and aged animals; this place, like others of the kind in India, is well known under the name of the "Pinjra-pól." After the death of Motichund, Jamsetjee—in memory of his friend's humane predilections—devoted no less than £7160 to this institution, employed in such a manner as to secure its efficient maintenance in future. To this sum he added £300 for the benefit of a similar institution at Patton, in Guzerat. Many of Sir Jamsetjee's charities, amounting in fact to about one-half of the whole in value, relate to the welfare of his fellow-worshippers, the Parsees. If "the household of his faith" have profited by his benevolence to the amount of more than £110,000, it is also true that "all men" without distinction have received from it an equal sum. No less than £68,700 has been expended or proposed to be expended in and near the city of Bombay alone, altogether irrespective of sectarian differences; besides large sums devoted to general purposes in Poona, Surat, and other places. These large funds have been employed exclusively, or nearly so, in the British territory, and for the benefits of his fellow-subjects of the British Crown. The real extent of these contributions does not present itself to the English mind until it is recollected that the value of money relatively to labour and to the ordinary subsistence of the people is vastly greater in India than here. If we take it at five or six fold, which is probably on the average not far from the truth, it will appear that the sum of £243,000 devoted to public benevolence by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy in India is equivalent, both in effect and in the real magnitude of the donation, to more than one million sterling similarly employed here. The sum of £68,700, expended in Bombay alone, would be represented by nearly £400,000 gratuitously devoted, in Liverpool or Manchester, to public works.

Pressed by the weight of years, Sir Jamsetjee has latterly curtailed his mercantile engagements. He bears the marks of age in the whiteness of his hair; but his expression is quick, and his manners kind and genial. He lives honoured by his people, loved by his family and friends, and with the delightful consciousness of the success of his efforts to alleviate misery and to increase happiness.

The freedom of the City of London has lately been presented in a very handsome manner to Sir Jamsetjee by the authorities of the City; that honour, it is believed, never having been before bestowed on any native of India, or indeed of Asia.

Consistent with his honourably-acquired reputation as an attached and loyal subject of our gracious Queen, and a true friend of British interests, even when those interests have no immediate connection with his native land, Sir Jamsetjee has been a liberal contributor to the "Patriotic Fund," his contribution (including his family's) being 750*l.*—nearly the largest on the list. He had previously subscribed 700*l.* to the "Wellington Testimonial."

Sir Jamsetjee has three sons and many grandchildren. He has been fortunate in his family; his eldest son, Cursetjee Jamsetjee, and his brothers are highly intelligent and valuable members of society; and as Justices of the Peace, members of British Juries, and public-spirited promoters of native education and useful institutions, Cursetjee and his brothers are ever ready to second the patriotic views of their revered father.

The Parsee tribe to which Sir Jamsetjee belongs originally came from Persia, and small communities of that race yet reside there, having survived the religious persecution which compelled the bulk of the Parsees to forsake their native soil, and seek an asylum, some centuries ago, on the western shores of India.

These remnants of the ancient Parsees, though poor, are described by Sir Henry Willock (who so long worthily represented British interests at the Persian Court) as so peaceable, respectable, and harmless in their lives, and so remarkable for skill and industry in their callings, that they are much sought after to fill offices in which probity and fidelity are, in a special degree, required.

Differing, however, in religion from the other subjects of a despotic Government, these poor people are exposed to many grievous hardships, especially to an annual poll-tax. Its severe pressure on their slender means awakening the sympathies of their more fortunate brethren in Bombay, a subscription was lately opened there to raise a fund to relieve the sufferings of this arbitrary exaction: Sir Jamsetjee has headed the subscription list with a donation of Rs. 25,000, or £2500.

Universally respected, and as remarkable for his wealth as his wise application of it, Sir Jamsetjee stands pre-eminent among his countrymen as the first citizen of the Western capital of India, and no measure of our gracious Queen's reign bearing on her Eastern Empire had a happier effect among her native subjects than that conferring on this excellent man the honour of knighthood.

LONDON, CANADA WEST.

IN this age of great cities it will scarcely surprise the reader to learn that there is fast rising upon the banks of a river in Canada West, a city which is straining hard and fast to rival its patronymic in the old world; and, what is, perhaps, more remarkable, this effort is associated with the very names of the prototype, so as to render the spirit of emulation and comparison alike stronger. Thus, the infant "Western" city is London, and it lies upon the banks of the Thames. But, the resemblance is best told in the following extract from a letter which lately appeared in the *Inverness Courier*:

"Wee" London is ridiculed by its neighbours, Hamilton and Toronto for imitating "big" London. The press of these aspiring towns lose no chance of having a shy at us. They had better, however, apply their talents to maintain their own position. In some substantial respects we beat both of them. There is, in fact, much in a name—it has had more to do with the remarkable progress of this city than some folk think, and the person whose pregnant brain brought forth the happy idea well deserves a public monument. We have our Covent-garden Market and our Covent-garden Theatre. We have our Thames, too, spanned by its Blackfriars and Westminster Bridges. Near us is Westminster, and within an easy ride Chatham and Windsor. It now numbers 12,000 to 14,000 inhabitants, and it need not excite surprise if in less than ten years that number should be quadrupled. The Great Western Railway, which has had so much to do with the rapid and unprecedented progress of Western Canada, passes through London; and the material interests of the city and district will receive an additional impetus by the completion of the Grand Trunk Railway.

London, C.W. (says a correspondent), surveyed in 1826, scarcely thirty years reclaimed from the pine forest, situated on the east side of the river Thames, at the junction of the north and south branches, is now the assize town of the extremely fertile county of Middlesex. One of its principal buildings is the City Hall (estimated cost, £15,000). The Covent-garden Market-house was opened in May, 1854—built of brick and stone. The cupola surmounting the south end contains the city bell.

There are twelve churches belonging to different denominations. The Church of England is a very handsome brick building, erected at a cost of over £8000, and affording sittings to 1500 persons. The Wesleyan new church comes next in size, and architectural display; and next in order, the Roman Catholic.

The educational wants of the community are well supplied. The grammar-school is presided over by a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. The school under the Colonial Church and School Society is attended by 500 scholars; and the free school is attended proportionate to the public appreciation of the system.

In 1839 a piece of silk or carpet could not be had in London. Now

there are eight large wholesale establishments (two years ago there was but one). These establishments import direct from Great Britain, Ireland, France, and Germany; besides an annually-increasing amount from the States; and probably the yearly average may be estimated at the money-value of £400,000. The Customs' duties for the first year that London became an inland port of entry amounted to £25,000.

Next in importance come the foundries, of which there are six. The consumption of coal, resulting from the high price and scarcity of wood, is yearly increasing.

Four newspapers are published here, one a daily. There are several book establishments—one importing direct from Old London English editions of all works at a lower figure than the American reprints. There are also good libraries attached to the Mercantile Association and Mechanics' Institute.

In one year—no doubt, consequent on railway communication—between 600,000 and 700,000 bushels of wheat were purchased here for home consumption and export. The large quantity of 35,000 bushels of bere, or bigg, and barley is yearly consumed in London. In the breweries of these there are two large establishments sending ale and beer to different parts of the province, and even to the States.

In concluding this very brief summary of some of the leading statistics of the place, it may be stated that the value of property in the town of London has increased with almost unexampled rapidity within the period from the first discovery of gold in California to the present time. Choice business lots which, without reckoning the value of the buildings erected on them, now sell for £100 currency a foot frontage, could have been purchased five years ago for £25 a foot. This great rise in the value of property is mainly attributable to the Great Western Railway, which commences at the Falls of Niagara and runs through the peninsula of Upper Canada to Windsor, opposite Detroit in the United States. The advantages derived, and in prospect, from the successful carrying out of this great project are incalculable, opening up, as it does, a vast channel of transport by which the products of this western section of Canada can with facility be conveyed to remunerative markets.

The accompanying View of this thriving city is taken from the south-west.

SUNDAY MORNING.

WHOEVER takes a walk of a Sunday morning in any of what are called the low neighbourhoods of London will see such a group as the artist has represented in our Engraving at page 578. Such idle men, such slatternly women, and such ragged, unkempt children, crowd round the closed doors of the public-houses, and loiter against the walls, or play in the gutters—painfully impressing the observer with a sense of neglected duty and selfish indifference on the part of those whose better intelligence should be brought to the rescue of these pariahs of the streets. The men are for the most part day-labourers—men who exchange the actual sweat of their brows for their daily bread, and who become, from their excessive toil and brute habits, little better than the beasts which perish. It is a grave question whether those who profit by their labour—who raise up princely fortunes—comforting and refining their own family dependents by the means derived from the bones and sinews of these men—it is a grave question whether they are not bound by their Christian profession to do more than to pay each man his hire, and then be utterly regardless of his conduct and welfare. The dwellers in country places and small cities have no idea how the lives of hundreds of thousands pent up in London are spent and wasted. There is little or no escape for these poor creatures into better scenes than their own alleys, courts, and lanes, fetid and vile, in spite of sanitary laws and street scavengers. They must always be so as long as the dwellers therein have no wish to make them better; so long as infancy is educated in filth, both moral and physical, the man will not feel the degradation which surrounds him. Surely they do not depart from the example of that Divine Teacher, who commanded us "to love another," "to do unto others as you would they should do unto you," "to love thy neighbour as thyself;" if they seek to lead these sordid outcasts to find the least pleasure in the wonderful creations of God, and the best works of man?

Surely it is not keeping the Sabbath holy to compel men to mix in such scenes as the one we have depicted; and yet, shameful as the confession is, there is little or nothing done to find them better pleasures or better teaching. The country labourer, though poorly lodged and scantily fed, has still the fresh air around him, the clear sky above his head, whilst his eye and heart are cheered by pleasant objects and delightful scenes. In London the summer time and early autumn are productive of more brawls, more wretchedness, than any other season; (our informant is a gentleman well acquainted with the statistics of police offices) for the heated rooms become intolerable and the in-dwellers crowd the doorways, and, excited by drink, pass half the night in quarrelling and fighting. Think of this, kind, well-meaning gentlemen who flood the table of the House of Commons with petitions against the Sunday train and the Sunday boat, who would shut the Park gates, and do keep closed the Museum doors, but open the portals of the pernicious gin-shop! Those who are projecting improvements in the dwellings of the poor are doing the best service to the cause of religion and humanity. Lodge the poor labourer like a man, and he will begin to feel like one. Train up his children in cleanly homes; accustom them to habits of decency and self-respect, and be sure that the time will come when they will repay such care a hundredfold.—*L.*

A NEW EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT IN BIRMINGHAM.—In addition to the ordinary business which engaged the attention of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, on Thursday, a subject was brought forward which will probably become the question of questions in Birmingham very speedily. We may state in a few words how, as we understand it, the question of local education has taken the form assumed in the circular which was read. The pamphlets of Mr. Yorke and Mr. Stephenson have called attention to one of the chief causes of the failure of public schools, and of the deplorable ignorance that prevails—viz., the early age at which children go to work and the long-hour system of labour, which prevents them from supplementing the little learning they may have received by attendance at evening schools. With the laudable view of giving some practical effect to the feeling expressed by those two gentlemen, and of improving the means of local education, a private meeting has been held at the house of Mr. John Winfield. The resolution arrived at was mainly this—that a committee should be formed to inquire into the possibility of introducing some modification of the Factory Act into this district, with a view to cure the evil of juvenile ignorance; or, in other words, to ascertain if, by some authoritative means, the duty of giving children, before they have been set to work, or during the hours of their employment, the minimum amount of education, can be enforced. The resolution pledges the meeting to nothing; and the best proof of the unembarrassed manner in which the committee enter upon their labours is, that one or more gentlemen agreeing to the resolution for inquiry strenuously oppose the introduction of the Factory Act.—*Birmingham Journal.*

A CHARITABLE PARISIAN.—An old man, meanly dressed, fell dead from apoplexy on Monday morning in Paris, near the Ecole de Droit. He turned out to be a person, named Simonin, well known in the neighbourhood for his extraordinary charity. Originally a workman, he had, by industry and good conduct, realised a small capital, and by means of it he embarked in business, which prospered greatly. He in time amassed a considerable fortune, and out of it he gave a pension to his brother, though he insisted on his remaining a workman; and provided for his nephews and nieces, but required them to work also; he moreover reserved a certain sum for them at his death. What remained he employed in distributing clothes and food to the poor, keeping for himself and wife the barest pittance, only just sufficient to pay for a poor room in the Rue de la Montagne Ste. Genevieve, and to provide coarse food and raiment. After the death of his wife, which took place some time back, he reduced his expenses to 50 c. a day. Some years ago he employed no less a sum than 315,000*fr.* in adding thirty-three beds to the Hospital of Incurables, to be specially set apart for the indigent belonging to the eighth, ninth, and twelfth arrondissements. His extraordinary charity procured him the rare honour of having his bust placed, by decree of the Emperor, during his lifetime, in the principal hall of the mairie of the 12th arrondissement. On Wednesday the remains of this excellent man were interred in the tomb of his wife at Pere la Chaise. His funeral was attended by the mayors and deputy-mayors, the members of the bureaux de bienfaisance, and the principal inhabitants of the 8th, 9th, and 12th arrondissements; also by the director of public assistance, and a vast number of the poor.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

Two French Councillors of State, MM. Fleury and Boulatignier, are at present at Rome. These gentlemen were sent there in 1850 for the express purpose of offering advice to the Pope as to the administrative reorganisation of his States; and it is supposed that they have now a similar mission.

OPENING OF THE PRUSSIAN PARLIAMENT.

The King of Prussia opened the Session of the two Chambers on Saturday last, in person. The ceremony took place in the White-hall of the Castle, in the presence of the members of the Chambers the Ministers, and a numerous auditory, among whom were the Corps Diplomatique. The opening Speech was presented to the King by the Baron von Manteuffel; and his Majesty, seated on the throne, read as follows in a loud and distinct voice:—

Illustrious, noble, and dear sirs of both Houses of the Diet,—It is matter of great gratification to me to be able, at this re-assembling of the two Houses of the Diet, to pronounce the state of the country to be highly satisfactory. By the bounty of Divine Providence all the provinces of the Monarchy have been blessed with an ample harvest; and an alleviation of the privations that have been caused by continued scarcity for several years past may be hoped and looked forward to with confidence.

In every branch of productive industry, in agriculture, in mining, in manufactures, and in commerce, rapid progress makes itself clearly visible. The spirit of enterprise with us has not, it is true, entirely avoided those extravagances which, as the experience of other countries shows, always and of necessity lead to deplorable reaction. In spite of this, however, the present state of industrial activity with us must be looked on as the result of wholesome development.

The attention and endeavours of my Government have been directed to assist and strengthen this most gratifying prosperity by the further development of the public means of communication and traffic. In the last few months very important lines of railroad, both in the east and west of the kingdom, have been opened for traffic, and the network of railways spread over the country has thus obtained a most desirable extension.

My Government has concluded several treaties with foreign States which will contribute to the promotion of mutual trade and commerce.

The various authorities throughout the country have had their attention specially engrossed by the carrying out of the laws I lately sanctioned for the government of the civic and rural communes in Westphalia and the Rhenish Provinces, for the constitution of the rural communes and the local governments in the eastern provinces of my kingdom, and there are good grounds for looking forward to a satisfactory development of communal life on these bases.

An active good will is manifesting itself to improve or to found useful institutions in the communes, and this tendency is meeting with ample support in the constantly-extending efficiency of the Estates of Circles. The Provincial and Communal Diets that have sat during the last few months have likewise promoted the interests they advocated in most gratifying harmony with the Estates.

In the province of jurisprudence there will be certain draughts of bills submitted to you for the determination of various provincial laws; and, further, in conformity with the former promise of my Government, a bill also for the amendment, which has been recognised as so urgently necessary, of the law effecting divorce, as at present contained in the General Code (*Allgemeines Landrecht*).

The budget for the next year will produce in you the conviction that the productiveness of the resources of the country is on the increase. At the same time there are various important and urgent claims on them that have hitherto been put off and cannot any longer be left unattended to.

An increase in the public income of the country is, therefore, indispensable. I commend to your careful examination the financial bills which my Government will bring before you to this end.

A statement will be submitted to you by my Government with reference to the manner in which the military authorities have availed themselves of the extraordinary credit voted them, together with a proposal for the application of the balance still remaining of the loan of 30,000,000 thalers. A portion of it is destined to cover the excess of expenditure over the estimates, which has been caused by the return of the triennial period of military service, as required by the law of September 3, 1814, and which has been called for by urgent considerations.

Gentlemen,—At the close of your last Session the restoration of peace to Europe gave me occasion to invoke your gratitude to the Almighty. I hope and trust that the blessings of peace will still continue to be preserved to our quarter of our globe, and specially to our country. As a party to the European treaties, I shall hold fast by the fulfilment on all sides of the obligations solemnly entered into therein.

I have been most painfully affected by the recent events in my principality of Neuchâtel, where the antagonism that has existed ever since 1848 between my undoubted right and the actual movement of public affairs has brought loyal men into the power of their adversaries.

The moderation with which, in the interest of the general peace, I have treated the existing state of things in this principality for years past, has been duly appreciated and recognised by the Powers of Europe.

It is my wish, even after this last deplorable conflict, and now that my indisputable right has been recently corroborated by the unanimous resolution of the German Federal Diet, to bring about a settlement in harmony with the dignity of my crown by means of negotiations with the European Powers.

At the same time I must not, and will not, allow my long-enduring patience to be turned into a weapon against my rights. My people may rest convinced that I shall make the serious and thorough consideration of my own duties and of the state of things in Europe the guide and criterion of my further steps in this matter; and I do entertain the confident trust that, whenever circumstances may call for it, my people will step forward to vindicate the honour of my crown with the same energy, loyalty, and devotion they have ever shown.

Gentlemen, I hope and trust that your labours will conduce to the welfare of the country, and I herewith bid you welcome to their commencement.

The passage relating to the Neuchâtel prisoners was read in a tone of emotion evident to all the hearers.

His Majesty was received with patriotic acclamations, which were repeated at the close of the ceremony.

FRANCE AND THE HOLY PLACES.—The firman which concedes to France the site of the ancient Church of St. Anne arrived at Jerusalem on the 29th of October. Three days later, Nov. 1, All Saints Day, the French Consul, accompanied by the Governor, Kiamil Pacha, and by all the Mussulman and Christian members of the council of the province, repaired to the ancient sanctuary, and solemnly declared that he took possession of it in the Emperor's name, for the purpose of again raising it from its ruins and restoring it to Christian worship. After this ceremony, and the public delivery of the keys of the holy place into the hands of the representative of France, the judicial authorities, in presence of all the bystanders, and accompanied by the officers of the Consulate, proceeded to define the bounds of the new French possession, which the French Consul caused to be inclosed upon the spot. This event has filled all the Christians of the Holy City with joy, and caused them to bless the name of France and its august Sovereign. This morning the Consul of France was present, with the whole staff of the Consulate, at the two first masses, celebrated at the instance of their Majesties the Emperor and Empress.—*Letter from Jerusalem, Nov. 8.*

CRIME IN TURKEY.—In addition to the ordinary routine number of murders and robberies, we have at present to endure a supplement of brawls and stabbings, arising from a revival of the long-standing feud between the Greeks and Italians. Not a single day has lately passed without one or more victims being found dead in the streets of Pera or Galata. The low ruffians who are the principal actors in these savage fights are chiefly British subjects from Cephalonia and Malta. It behoves our authorities, therefore, to contrive a remedy. Without fear of contradiction, I will say that any man of energy and upright determination representing the English people here, if duly supported by his Government at home, might do much to put down this crying scandal and reproach. Let the beastly grog-shop evil be rooted out, the place cleared of all known cut-throats and robbers, aiming British protection, and every convicted felon punished on the spot, as his crime may merit, by lengthened servitude in the hulks or hanging at the yardarm of the nearest English man-of-war.—*Letter from Constantinople, Nov. 18.*

THE RUSSIAN RAILWAY SCHEME.—As very contradictory statements have been given to the world respecting the terms on which the Anglo-Gallo-Dutch Company obtained the concession for the Russian railroads, the following information, which is from an official source, may, perhaps, be acceptable to some of your readers:—The four lines taken are—1. From St. Petersburg to Warsaw, with a branch to Königsberg. 2. From Moscow to Nishni-Novgorod. 3. From Moscow to Theodosia (Kaffa). 4. From Orel or Kursk to Liban. Ten years are granted for the construction of the four lines. The concession is for eighty-five years from the time at which the railroads are completed. Five per cent guarantee from the time when one section (half the line) is being worked. Government has the right of purchase after the railroads have been completed twenty years. The one-half of the Administrative Council to be composed of Russians, and the other half of foreigners. The engineers, directors, and principal officers to be appointed by the foreigners. Capital, 275,000,000 of silver roubles, or 1,100,000,000*fr.* Shares at 125 silver roubles, 500*fr.*, 20*l.*, and probably 133 Prussian dollars. The first issue of 600,000 shares—150,000 of which are to be open to public subscription in Russia—are divided as follows:—225,000 shares for Russia, 140,000 shares for England, 60,000 shares for Holland, 97,000 shares for France, 78,000 shares for Germany, &c. The first instalment will be 30 per cent, or 150*fr.* per share. The shares will be made payable to the bearer. Two-thirds of the later issues to be given at par to the shareholders. It is known to me that some Vienna firms are inclined to invest capital in the Russian railroads, but, in my opinion, every one who does so will "drive a nail into the coffin" of Austria. Unpatriotic English capitalists may pocket their 1-16th or 1/8 per cent premium with impunity, but the geographical position of Austria is such that her sons cannot afford to indulge in such expensive luxuries as Russian railway shares.—*Letter from Vienna, Nov. 29.*

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WHITE and COMPANY (late George and Bradley),
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